

WEEKEND JANUARY 8/JANUARY 9 1994

NEWS: INTERNATIONAL

Yeltsin seems less concerned about the dangers of stoking up inflation, writes John Lloyd

Reform politicians lose spirit as old ways die hard in Russia

Russia's pro-market reformers are under siege and economic change, already a battered concept, is again in doubt.

Since last month's election, which saw a surge by ultra-nationalist, communist and communist-inclined parties, the small band of economic radicals around first deputy premier Yegor Gaidar have been fighting to win over President Boris Yeltsin.

They have been trying to convince him of one thing: that the parliamentary election results should not mean a change of economic course.

To drop reforms before they have been properly tried or even introduced, they argue, would mean to lose everything.

But they now fear it has not worked. They are privately preparing for an exit from the political stage.

Nothing is yet definite and Mr Yeltsin has in the past surprised everyone with his ability to buck trends and back reform. But they believe the immediate future is bleak.

There is ample evidence. Mr Yeltsin, in his pronouncements since the election, has been unclear what he wants. Now he says reform will continue, now he counsels caution.

More importantly, he has made decisions that point to a conviction that production must be supported, even if this drives inflation up again. In December inflation was down to around 10 per cent a month, an all-year low.

Mr Yeltsin has seen a number of big industrialists and they have all demanded cash. Many, including the

giant agricultural equipment maker, Rostelmash, have got it, as has Russia's car industry. The GAZ car plant, whose workers are all temporarily laid off this month, will introduce a new luxury model, the GAZ 3105, within two years.

The cash-strapped defence industry has also got some relief. The MIG plant, which has long made Soviet fighters, has produced a prototype MIG110 passenger/cargo aircraft that will go into production in 1995. A new bomber from the Sukhoi plant, the SU-34, will replace the present SU-24 (produced to match the US F-111).

Mr Yeltsin has also signed a decree allowing \$500m to be spent on a new parliament - a decision Mr Gaidar criticised, saying it had not come before the government and if it had he would have voted against it.

"All of these decisions point in one direction," said an economist working for the reformists yesterday. "It shows he no longer cares for the effect on inflation."

This is largely blamed on the growing power of advisers around him who are much more conservative than his chief of staff, Mr Sergei Filatov. Mr Filatov is linked to Mr Gaidar as both are members of Russia's Choice, the main liberal party.

The daily *Svednya* this week ran an apparently well founded report that Mr Filatov has lost a lot of ground after his failure to secure electoral victory for the reformers.

According to the report, Mr Viktor Ilyushin, conservative head of the president's chancellery and an old

comrade from Mr Yeltsin's days as Communist Party secretary in Sverdlovsk, now guards access to him and influences his choice of decrees.

At the same time, the appointment of ministers and creation of a new programme are the subject of the bitterest struggle behind the scenes.

Mr Viktor Chernomyrdin, the prime minister, has said that the government's size will be cut to just four deputy premiers (the inner cabinet) and 30 ministers.

But the decree that would appoint Mr Gaidar as one of two first deputy premiers, with Mr Oleg Soskovets as the other, has twice gone to Mr Yeltsin for signature and twice been blocked.

The fate of the other two main reformers - Anatoly Chubais and Boris Fyodorov - hangs in the balance. Both are said to be wary of taking part in the new government, especially if Mr Viktor Geraschenko, head of the Central Bank, remains in his post.

Mr Geraschenko, who has long advocated re-creating an economic union, appears to have scored a notable victory earlier this week. It came when the prime ministers and central bankers of Russia and Belarus signed an agreement in principle for an economic union.

The pact would give Belarus the right to use the Russian rouble and to determine the amount of cash and credits it would get. This would in effect make Minsk, the Belarus capital, a second centre for the emission of roubles and give its ailing industries a credit lifeline to the Russian central bank.

This type of agreement is likely to

be extended to the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan.

It is seen by Russian conservatives as a model for preserving industrial and economic links, gravely damaged over the past two years. It is also seen as a model for extending the power of the Russian state, one of the main themes in the successful electoral campaigns of the nationalists and communists.

For the reformers, it is a return to the politics of hyperinflation. They thought they had stemmed hyperinflation last year when credits to other former Soviet republics were choked off and inflation fell as a result.

The new parliament is likely to be dominated by nationalist and communist forces and their allies.

The pro-market parties - Russia's Choice, the Yabloko group and the Party of Unity and Accord - have failed to agree with each other. Mr Gaidar said on Thursday that Russia's Choice had pulled out of talks aimed at agreeing to a speaker for the lower house, or State Duma, because the nationalists and communists were now controlling the agenda in talks with Mr Chernomyrdin.

Russia this weekend celebrates the orthodox Christmas, and all official business is suspended. Next week sees the convention of the new parliament, and the visit to Moscow of President Bill Clinton.

It is still possible a reform course will again be taken. But the reformers say it is more likely that reform will fall victim to popular discontent, conservative pressure and their own inability to unite.



Russian Orthodox Patriarch Alexei II (top) conducts a Christmas eve mass at Bogoyevskiy cathedral. For these women worshippers this is only the third Christmas has been openly celebrated in Moscow

Eastern Europe asks Nato for more

By Christopher Schmidt in Warsaw and Robert Mander in London

Four former Warsaw Pact countries yesterday reluctantly accepted a US-inspired Nato plan offering them closer links with the alliance, but demanded assurances that it would eventually lead to full membership.

The "Partnership for Peace" project, due to be endorsed by Nato leaders at a summit in Brussels next week, has disappointed the east European countries and Lithuania because it falls short of offering the explicit security guarantees which go with full membership.

A statement issued yesterday in Warsaw by the defence chiefs of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia made clear that the four countries, while accepting the Nato offer for the moment, were keeping up pressure for a firm alliance commitment to full membership in the future.

The four ministers, whose countries are collectively known as the Visegrad group, have sought membership of Nato for fear of being isolated while new threats were developing to their security from an increasingly unstable Russia, currently in the grip of resurgent nationalism.

Russia, however, has warned Nato not to give full membership to its four former allies, which would expand the alliance eastwards to Russia's own frontiers and infuriate the country's military leaders.

This warning has been taken on board by US President Bill Clinton and other western leaders, who are particularly anxious to avoid strengthening the position of extreme Russian nationalists like Mr Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and undermining President Boris Yeltsin's reform programme.

In Washington, Mr Warren Christopher, the US secretary of state, went on record with a statement that the Nato plan should be open to all eastern European countries, without discrimination. "We welcome the anticipation of Russia's membership in Partnership for Peace," he said yesterday.

Germany, the strongest western advocate of east European membership of Nato, said it could go no further than it had already done to help the eastern European countries' ambitions. "What these countries want - to be sure that nobody can attack them without Nato intervening - is something they cannot get, at least not in the initial phase," Mr Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister said in Bonn.

David Buchan adds from Paris: France yesterday stepped up its campaign for Nato to endorse the European Union's peace plan for Bosnia and to act to enforce United Nations resolutions there.

In a letter to France's 15 Nato partners, Mr Alain Juppé, the foreign minister, asked the allies to back the peace plan, to reaffirm their commitment to sending more troops to enforce any peace settlement and to help enforce the UN-approved interim measure of creating safe havens for Muslim refugees.

France is effectively trying to mount a double-or-quit strategy. It is seeking to persuade the US to give military help to reopen the Tuzla airfield in northern Bosnia and to enable an armoured column of Danish peacekeepers to reach besieged Muslims in Srebrenica.

If the US and the rest of Nato do not respond at next week's Brussels summit, the French government has indicated that it might succumb to growing European sentiment and pull its troops out of former Yugoslav allies altogether.

Axe hovers over 33,000 steel workers

By Andrew Hill in Brussels

The west European steel industry may have to cut more than 33,000 jobs in 1994, the European Commission warned yesterday. It said 1994 would be a particularly bad for job losses in the steel industry, which is being forced to restructure to cope with lack of demand and overcapacity.

According to the most recent figures submitted by the 12 EU member states, 337,500 people are employed in the EU steel industry - more than a third of them in Germany.

The Commission said in its "forward programme" for the steel industry, published yesterday, that job losses "might well reach or even exceed 10 per cent of the workforce" in 1994. It warned that the greatest impact would be felt in Germany, Italy and Spain, but all member states except Denmark and Ireland would be affected by job losses.

However, Brussels also sent a strong signal to EU steel producers that they must not shy away from promises to cut production as soon as possible. "The fundamental restructuring announced by the [EU] steel industry is... still vital and the fact that there are no prospects of an improvement

in the steel market means that urgent decisions have to be taken regarding a reduction in production capacity," the Commission warned.

The Commission forecasts that production of crude steel will slip from an estimated 129.9m tonnes in 1993, to 126.5m tonnes in 1994, with net actual consumption remaining unchanged at just over 116m tonnes.

Just before Christmas, EU industry ministers approved Ecu3.5bn of state subsidies for publicly owned steelmakers, in exchange for capacity cuts amounting to more than 5m tonnes. The Commission is now urging non-subsidised steel producers to carry out their side of the bargain, and cut production by a further 25m tonnes, to ease overcapacity. Private steelmakers have protested strongly about the compromise on subsidies and predicted dire consequences.

Commission officials said demand was unlikely to pick up in 1994. But they said EU rescue plans - including the deal on state aid and previously agreed programmes of financial support, and protection from cheap non-EU steel imports - would help ease steel producers' financial situation in the second half of 1994.

Belgrade's army fights in Bosnia

By Laura Silber in Pancevo

Regular Yugoslav troops are being deployed in Bosnia, United Nations officers on the ground confirmed yesterday.

In a week in which the international community has been criticised by senior UN officials for failing to stop the war in Bosnia, Norwegian Captain Janora Strandas pointed to 11 German-made Leopard tanks. For three months, the tanks with their 105mm guns, have stood idle in an open shed, even though "they need exercise," he said.

Bosnian Serb leaders reneged on their pledge to allow the Leopards to cross frontlines to support UN troops in Tuzla, a government stronghold in north-eastern Bosnia, surrounded by Serb forces.

So, instead of a three-hour trip, the tanks will go on a three-day rail journey from Pancevo, through Hungary, Austria, and Italy, a sea voyage across the Adriatic to Croatia and then a drive through disputed territory in central Bosnia. What's more, the UN is being asked to pay \$1m to Belgrade for their passage through Serbia.

His remarks follow a scathing denunciation of the UN by outgoing commander of UN Protection Forces in Bosnia, Belgian General Francis Briquemont, for a "fantastic gap" between resolutions and the political will to carry them out.

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German economists call for interest rate cut

By Christopher Parkes in Frankfurt

Germany's respected Ifo economics institute yesterday added its voice to a growing chorus calling for the Bundesbank to help push the economy out of recession with lower interest rates.

But the bank appeared determined not to move until it had a clearer picture of inflationary prospects. Mr Hans Tietmeyer, Bundesbank president, said on Thursday night that monetary

policy had been put on "hold" until policy-makers had more information.

"We will wait until we can see how things develop," he said after a routine council meeting at which the short-term discount and lombard rates were left unchanged at 5.75 per cent and 6.75 per cent respectively.

The Munich-based Ifo recommended a reduction in money market rates to about 3 or 4 per cent by the end of this year. Experience showed that

reduced short-term rates did not result in higher long-term rates.

As Mr Tietmeyer stressed at his Thursday meeting with journalists, more than two-thirds of all private investment in Germany is financed with long-term borrowings. The central bank traditionally focuses most of its attention on this end of the money market.

The call from Ifo followed earlier accusations from the DIW institute in Berlin that the Bundesbank's go-slow pol-

icy was prolonging the recession. The discount and lombard rates were last cut on October 22.

More information on inflationary trends - notably the latest consumer price figures and end-of-year money supply figures - will be available for consideration at the bank's next council meeting on January 30.

The bank yesterday confirmed earlier estimates which showed the M3 measure of money supply growing at an

annualised rate of 7.2 per cent in November, well above the upper limit of last year's target range of 4.5 to 6.5 per cent.

Inflation is also expected to be pushed up this month by new duties on fuel and higher charges for services.

The bank, which last month tightened its M3 target range to 4 to 6 per cent, has already warned that it expects money supply figures early this year to be distorted by a "monetary overhang" from last year.

Trichet outlines vision of 'open and democratic' independent central bank

David Buchan and John Ridding meet the Bank of France governor

An old institution was reborn yesterday: 194 years after being created by Napoleon to help him wage war on Britain, the Bank of France has been made independent, the better to wage war on inflation and to protect the franc from the vagaries of political interference.

Yesterday saw the formal installation by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of the central bank's Monetary Policy Committee, whose nine members are forbidden by law from "accepting or soliciting" outside instruction in the determination of French interest rates.

But how will the team operate under the 1993 law which, for all its extensive borrowing from the Maastricht treaty and the statutes and experience of independent central banks in Germany and the US, creates a distinctive Gallic model?

In his first press interview following this week's nomination of the MPC, Mr Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, spelt out some of the guiding principles in the committee's composition and future operation.

In addition to Mr Trichet and his two deputy governors - Mr Denis Ferman and Mr Hervé Hannoun - six outsiders have been chosen by the Balladur government and President Mitterrand to sit on the committee from a shortlist of 18 names proposed by the presidents of the National Assembly, the Senate and the Economic and Social Committee.

Roping so many institutions and leaders into the nomination process ensures the MPC's composition is "the least contested possible," says Mr Trichet.

Paradoxically, too, he says centralised France may have actually produced a more diverse body to steer its monetary policy than in federal Germany or the US where regional central bankers make up much of the Bundesbank and Federal Reserve boards.

The six outsiders come from finance, insurance, industry, academe, journalism and poli-

The Conseil des Bourses de Valeurs (CBV), the French stock market watchdog, has appointed Mr René Barbier de La Serre, chief executive of the Crédit Commercial de France (CCF) banking group, as its chairman, writes Alice Rawsthorn in Paris.

He will replace Mr Bruno de Maulde, who resigned last week to join the newly independent Bank of France's monetary policy council.

Mr de La Serre, 53, has spent most of his career in banking but has for some years been a member of the CBV.

France yesterday announced it had chalked up another healthy trade surplus in October, confirming it is well on its way to a record surplus for 1993, Reuter adds.

Provisional customs office data showed a seasonally adjusted trade surplus in October of FF3.7bn (£1bn) against a revised surplus of FF9.91bn in September.

With such outstanding personalities, I wonder if one does not have more diversity than in a federal system, whose regional banks are inevitably filled by people with the same career and professional experience.

Precisely because the outsiders are so diverse, much may fall on the shoulders of Mr Trichet and his two deputies, certainly at the outset, though the governor stresses the new collegiality of decision-making. "The Bank of France has not yet set its monetary targets for 1994 but is likely to have to do so by the end of the month."

These targets will probably be announced at a press conference, which the hitherto secretive Old Lady of the Rue de la Vrillière has rarely indulged in. "In a democracy, I believe that an independent institution should both listen and explain itself," says Mr Trichet.

Referring to the bank's democratic accountability as absolutely central, Mr Trichet sees



Trichet: more diversity than Fed or Bundesbank

two important bridges between the central bank and the executive, and the legislature. In the first case, the government has access to the MPC - the prime minister or the economy minister can attend meetings but they have no vote, as in Germany.

"The experience in Germany is that this is a good thing, it allows communication between government and central bank while the law is unambiguous in protecting the latter's independence."

Of considerable importance - not least to the French parliament's desire to increase its feeble powers under the Fifth Republic - is the Bank of France's new answerability to deputies. Mr Trichet must now report at least once a year to the National Assembly and the Senate, which can also summon him to appear before them more often. "The bank governor can also ask to be heard by these bodies - it is a symmetrical arrangement, which could be useful... I think it is a duty for the gover-

nor to be as active as possible in his relations with the parliament and its finance committees," says Mr Trichet.

The outcome could be a mixture between the practice of the Fed chairman making set-piece appearances before Congress and the Bundesbank's tendency to rely more on press conferences. One practice of the Fed's open market committee that Mr Trichet seems loath to adopt is delayed publication of the minutes and votes of past committee meetings. "I think that whatever the vigour of internal arguments and debate, the credit of our institution will depend very much on the unity it projects, once decisions are taken."

Mr Trichet does not appear to anticipate much internal argument over the price stability which the law sets as the MPC's overriding goal, but does not define precisely. Defining price stability is, he says, "more an art than a science... but I don't think anyone in the world would consider that a rate of 2 per

cent inflation (the current rate in France) is abnormal from the point of stability."

He is keen to dispel the charge of being "a monetary Ayatollah" which some levelled at him last summer, when as director of the Trésor he fought to maintain the value of the franc against the D-Mark. He sees no contradiction between an rigorous anti-inflation policy and best possible borrowing terms on the markets.

"With all the financial markets interconnected, once you get outside the area of very short-term rates which can be controlled by a national monetary authority, your rates depend on a judgment by investors around the world. Your credibility and stability - if they are perceived as real by investors - give you an immediate advantage in the market. [Central bank] independence is a plus for this credibility and stability." Mr Trichet flourishes yield charts to show that, Japan apart, France has the lowest rates among the Group of Seven countries.

Cautioning against recent errors in forecasting European or world growth trends, Mr Trichet nonetheless concedes that France is locked into continental Europe's current sluggish cycle. But he argues that France is well poised for faster growth because of the country's trade surplus, the good cash flow of its larger companies and the net creditor position of its households.

Yet it seems most unlikely that the Bank of France will use its new independence to make a dash for growth - any more than it will make a dash for a partial monetary union in Europe.

The Bank of France may now resemble the Bundesbank. "But I refuse completely to engage in discussions of accelerating monetary union, a two-tier or a three-tier Europe... We have got to make Maastricht live and apply it scrupulously, and this I intend to do with Hans Tietmeyer (the Bundesbank president), with Eddie George (the Bank of England governor) and my nine other European central bank colleagues."

THE FINANCIAL TIMES
Published by The Financial Times (Europe) GmbH, Nibelungenplatz 3, 60318 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Telephone: +49 69 156 150. Fax: +49 69 156 4481. Telex: 416193. Registered by Federal Office for Publishing, Bonn. Printer: DVM Druck-Vertrieb und Marketing GmbH, Adenau-Rheinstraße 23, 65253 Neu-Isenburg (near Frankfurt International).
Responsible Editor: Richard Lambert, c/o The Financial Times Limited, Number One Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HL, UK. Shareholders of The Financial Times (Europe) GmbH are The Financial Times (Europe) Ltd, London and F.T. (Germany) Advertising Ltd, Frankfurt. Shareholder of the above mentioned two companies is The Financial Times Limited, Number One Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HL. The Company is incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. Chairman: D.C.M. Bell.
FRANCE: Publishing Director J. Rolly, 108 Rue de Rivoli, F-75004 Paris Cedex 01. Telephone: 01 4297 0021. Fax: 01 4297 0029. Printer: S.A. Nord Est, 15-21 Rue de Cour, F-93100 Rosbosc. Sales Editor: Richard Lambert. ISSN: ISSN 1148-2753. Commission Paritaire No 6748D.

DENMARK: Financial Times (Scandinavia) Ltd, Vennelystvej 42A, DK-1161 Copenhagen. Telephone 33 13 44 41. Fax 33 43 51 35.

Benazir holds the cards in dynasty power game

Bhutto family feud leaves Pakistan party leadership and military unmoved, writes Farhan Bokhari



Nusrat Bhutto: angry at daughter

"This is not democracy, this is a police state. The day of celebrations has been turned into a day of mourning. What is the difference between the dictatorship regime of General Zia and this so-called democracy?"

These bitter words did not come from any ordinary opponent of Pakistan's prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto. The speaker was Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, her mother, after a week of family feuding triggered by the 68th birthday of the late Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, respectively their father and husband.

"Benazir Bhutto is responsible for all these incidents. It is a shame on Benazir Bhutto," Mrs Bhutto said after police fired on a crowd of demonstrators on Wednesday, killing one and injuring seven.

The procession of several hundred people was attempting to march

from the family estate at Larkana, in the southern province of Sind, to Mr Bhutto's grave on his birthday. Mr Bhutto was ousted as prime minister in 1977 and hanged in 1979 by the military regime of Gen Zia-ul-Haq on charges of ordering the assassination of a political foe.

His daughter, months after sweeping back to power in October's elections, is now locked in an extraordinary power struggle within her family, reminiscent of soap operas watched avidly by Pakistanis on satellite television.

Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, angry at being ousted from her position in the ruling party, is supporting her son, who is in jail on terrorism charges, against her daughter.

Mr Murtaza Bhutto, her son, faces charges of running an anti-government terrorism campaign during 16 years of self-imposed exile. He

returned to Pakistan two months ago after winning election to the Sindh assembly from a seat in Larkana while still abroad. His mother supported him in the election.

After the election, Benazir Bhutto had her mother removed as co-chairperson of the ruling Pakistan People's party, leaving the prime minister herself in sole charge. Mrs Bhutto now wants her son to lead the party.

This week's eruption of the feud came after supporters of Mr Murtaza Bhutto refused to allow Ms Benazir Bhutto to visit her father's grave unless he was released on bail to preside over the birthday ceremonies.

The resulting confusion has seen armed police laying siege to "Al-Murtaza", ancestral home of the Bhuttos. Power supply to the house

was cut and telephones disconnected. But at the same time, fireworks celebrating the late prime minister's birthday lit the sky and the music played on.

After the shooting, Mrs Nusrat Bhutto ordered her loyalists to cancel the ceremonies. Servants were told to cut a large cake and distribute it among the poor without fanfare. However, the prime minister's supporters continued to celebrate. She visited her father's grave amid tight security.

Mrs Nusrat Bhutto plans to demand a full parliamentary debate on Wednesday's events. Her daughter appears strong enough to keep her position, since there are few signs of any divide within the party leadership, and the powerful military and the bureaucracy do not want another change at the top after last year's political turmoil.

Nevertheless, the feud is embarrassing for the prime minister, who faces demands to remove from key positions party leaders who have been accused by Mrs Bhutto of being enemies of her late husband.

For many family members, Mr Murtaza Bhutto's return has provided him with the opportunity to claim leadership. His supporters are waiting for him to emerge from prison to exert his authority as the clan's *pugdhar* - the one entitled to wear the family's turban as a mark of leadership. However, the future of the charges against him remains unclear.

The family feud could come to a head again on April 4, the anniversary of the elder Mr Bhutto's execution. Once again, his grave could become the centre of his children's fight to lay claim to the family dynasty.

France criticised on terror suspects

By Ian Rodger in Zurich and David Buchan in Paris

Pressure is mounting on the French government to explain why it sent two Iranian murder suspects back to Iran last week, in the process breaking a formal agreement to extradite them to Switzerland.

The US state department said in a statement that it was "seeking clarification" from the French government. "The United States believes that the rule of law should be applied to terrorists," it said.

Earlier, Mr Arnold Koller, the Swiss justice minister, said in a newspaper interview that France's explanations for the move, which violated the European conventions on extradition and the repression of terrorism, had so far been "wholly inadequate".

In France too, criticism was growing. Mr Gerard Fuchs, a Socialist party leader, said the government had dishonoured France. "It is sad that France has to take lessons from Switzerland on how to fight terrorism," Mr Fuchs said.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur merely reiterated to journalists at a new year meeting yesterday what his officials said when announcing the decision, that it was related to the national interest.

Mr Alain Juppé, foreign minister, claimed in a radio interview that France had not given in to pressure from Iran, and had nothing to learn from Switzerland when it came to fighting terrorism.

The two Iranians, Moshen Sharif Esfahani and Ahmed Taheri, were arrested in France in 1982 at the request of the Swiss authorities in connection with the murder of Kazem Rajavi, the brother of a Mujahadeen leader in a Geneva suburb in April 1980.

Following their release on December 29, the Swiss foreign ministry made an official diplomatic protest, but officials said there was nothing more they could do as they did not want to sour relations with France.

However, Mr Koller's remarks suggest a subsequent toughening of the Swiss position, possibly in response to suspicions among the Swiss public that Bern was reacting spinelessly. He said the matter would be taken up at the meeting of the federal council (cabinet) next Wednesday.

He rejected accusations that Switzerland, like France, was not unhappy with a quiet resolution of a matter that could have sparked off fresh terrorism in both countries.

"Switzerland has already shown that it is willing to assume risks in the realm of terrorism. We extradited Iranians to France on two occasions in the context of the assassination of Shapur Bakhtiar (the former Iranian prime minister)," he recalled.

Inkatha leader spurns elections

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's conservative Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom party said yesterday it would not take part in South Africa's first all-race elections in April. Reuter reports from Durban.

The African National Congress, Inkatha's bitter rival, is widely tipped to win the elections. Inkatha has been aligned with some right-wing parties opposed to the elections.

Job gains indicate solid growth

By Michael Prowse

Official data showing a fall in the US jobless rate to 4.4 per cent last month from a revised 4.5 per cent in November indicated solid economic growth at the end of last year.

Many Wall Street analysts, however, interpreted accompanying figures for payroll employment as signalling a modest deceleration in the pace of economic recovery. Slower - but still healthy - growth would reduce the pressure for an early increase in short-term interest rates.

Non-farm employment rose 183,000 last month against analysts' projections of an increase of about 225,000. The increase in November was revised down slightly to 202,000. Roughly 2m new jobs were created during last year as a whole.

The mix of employment gains was less encouraging than in previous months. Private-sector employment rose 147,000 against 200,000 in November. Manufacturing employment rose 2,000 against 26,000. Construction employment fell slightly after a gain of 34,000 in November.

Yesterday's figures appeared consistent with White House projections of annual growth rate of about 3 per cent in the current quarter down from an estimated 4.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year.

On Thursday Mr Robert Reich, labour secretary, predicted December data would show "employment rising, probably in the area of another 180,000 to 200,000". As this was below the consensus forecast in financial markets, bond prices rose as analysts scaled back estimates of economic growth.

The fact Mr Reich's prediction was not on has invited charges he improperly leaked the highly sensitive data. Officials, however, say Mr Reich made an intelligent guess based on previously released figures.

France applauds Togo poll delay

France said yesterday a two-week postponement of Togo's parliamentary elections after an attack on President Gnassingbe Eyadema should be used to ensure the poll is fair and democratic, Reuter reports from Paris.

Jordan, PLO sign bank deal

By James Whittington in Amman

Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday signed a long awaited economic agreement which gives the Central Bank of Jordan wide-ranging monetary responsibilities in the occupied territories during the transitional period of Palestinian self-rule.

The deal was signed after three days of intense talks between Jordanian and PLO officials in Amman. It followed a speech by King Hussein last week in which he said the PLO had a "last chance" to come to an agreement.

Its main impact will be to clear the way for the re-opening of Jordanian banks in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which were closed following the 1967 war.

Non-Jordanian banks, such as the British Bank of the Middle East and ANZ Grindlays, which had both expressed an interest in re-opening their branches, have not been included at the moment.

A joint Jordanian-Palestinian monetary and banking committee will be established to work under the CBJ on monetary policies in the occupied territories during the interim period. It also provides for the continu-

ation of the Jordanian dinar as legal tender in the territories. One third of Jordan's money supply is said to be in circulation in the West Bank.

The PLO leadership had previously postponed endorsing the deal, which has been ready since November, for fear of relinquishing too many Palestinian monetary responsibilities to the Jordanians. But the king's ultimatum, in addition to an agreement between Jordan and Israel to go ahead with the re-opening of banks without PLO consent, seems to have forced their hand.

Mr Mohammed Nashashibi, chairman of the PLO's department of economic affairs and planning, described the deal as "positive for both sides" and one which "will increase co-operation between the Palestinians and Jordanians". Mr Jawad Abani, Jordan's minister of information, said the accord met "the level of our ambitions".

The agreement also provides for future co-ordination between Jordan and the PLO on joint projects in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism.

It sets an initial figure of \$300m (£200m) for two-way trade across the Jordan River.



A right-wing Israeli (right) shouting yesterday at a left-winger while a plainclothes policeman tries to keep the two apart during a clash on the outskirts of Jerusalem between supporters and opponents of the PLO-Israeli peace accord

Doubts grow over economic recovery prospects

Japanese rates decline as pessimism deepens

By Emiko Terazono in Tokyo

Japanese long-term interest rates fell to a new six-year low yesterday because of mounting pessimism over the economy and speculation of an imminent discount rate cut.

The yield on the No 157 ten-year benchmark government bond fell to 2.97 per cent, breaching the 3 per cent level for the first time since June 1987. Delays in the government's announcement of an emergency economic package together with a big income tax cut have raised doubts over prospects for economic recovery soon.

The inability of Mr Morihiro Hosokawa, the prime minister, to take economic initiatives because of a parliamentary wrangle over political reform

has fuelled expectations of a cut in the official discount rate, which is already at an historic low of 1.75 per cent.

Long-term interest rates have fallen steadily over the past year as hopes over the government's promised economic recovery have faded because of falling consumption, an ailing financial system, and a sharp rise in the yen. The yield on the 10-year benchmark has declined by more than 150 basis points from the start of last year.

Even if the government announces a package of fiscal support measures later this month, analysts do not expect interest rates to rise. "People need some convincing signs of an economic upturn to take profits, and that won't come until the spring," said Mr Robert Feldman, an economist at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo.

Another reason for the bond market rally has been the poor performance of the Tokyo stock market. Additionally, investors wary of foreign currency risk have avoided placing funds in overseas markets and have opted for domestic government bonds.

Although some investors are becoming cautious at current levels, many still expect yields to fall further, with the 10-year benchmark falling through the record low 2.55 per cent reached in April 1987.

Meanwhile, a fall in construction orders highlighted intensifying economic gloom. The Japan Federation of Construction Contractors said orders in November fell 16.6 per cent from the year before.

China pressed over N Korea Tokyo may act in drugs row.

By William Dawkins in Tokyo

Japan is expected to press China to use its influence to encourage North Korea to allow international inspections of all its nuclear sites when Mr Tsutomu Hata, the Japanese foreign minister, arrives in Beijing today to meet his counterpart, Mr Qian Qichen.

"This is of vital, vital interest to both countries" and Japan expected China to play a "big role", said a foreign ministry official. Earlier in the week, North Korea agreed in principle to allow International Atomic Energy Agency inspections of seven sites, but did not agree to let inspectors visit two more suspected and undeclared nuclear facilities.

Mr Hata's two-day visit is his third meeting with the Chinese foreign minister since Japan's coalition government took power last August. Contacts have increased partly for economic reasons, as bilateral trade between China and Japan rose to an estimated record \$35bn last year, from \$25.5bn in 1992.

China is still unsure of the new government in Tokyo. It wants to maintain continuity of relations with Japan, which it sees as an important intermediary with the US, as well as a trade partner. Japanese loans to China, nuclear testing and environmental policy could also be discussed, said Japanese officials.

By Emiko Terazono

Japan's ministry of health and welfare is considering disclosing its evaluation procedure for new drugs, after the death of 29 patients who took a cancer drug during clinical tests.

The ministry is trying to alleviate public criticism over the approval by the Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council last month of irinotecan hydrochloride, a lung, uterine and ovarian cancer drug which also causes diarrhoea and a decrease in white blood corpuscles.

From March, the Health Ministry is expected to inform hospitals and medical associations on how it examines and evaluates new medicines during screening and provide doctors and pharmacists with clinical data of the checks.

Ministry officials have blamed drug companies for not providing sufficient information about new drugs, and says it wants to promote the proper use by providing information.

Before the anti-cancer drug case, 14 people died after taking sorivudine, a shingles drug, causing a rift between the Health Ministry, doctors and drug companies. Ministry officials blamed doctors for failing to read warnings against the combined use of the shingles drug with an anti-cancer agent, while doctors criticised the ministry and the drug maker for not placing conspicuous warnings.

Hong Kong suffers most from US-China trade arguments

A 25% cut in textiles quotas has raised a storm in China that threatens Hong Kong's entrepôt trade. Louise Lucas reports.

It takes just three words - Most Favoured Nation (MFN) - to send Hong Kong companies and government heads alike into a spin. Each year they lash out at the US administration for hurting Hong Kong interests when the real target is China.

But when US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor announced on Thursday that US quotas for China-made textile and garment goods would be slashed by 25 to 35 per cent the mood in the colony was remarkably subdued.

Remarkably, because re-export trade of China-made textiles and garments to the US accounted for HK\$250m (\$2.15bn) last year and, according to one trade lawyer's estimates, nine out of every 10 Hong Kong manufacturers now rely on factories in China for their output. Re-exports make up around three-quarters of the total volume of Hong Kong's trade: the US and China are its two biggest partners.

China, in contrast to Hong Kong, blasted the US decision as "irresponsible" and warned of serious impact on Sino-US trade rela-

WASHINGTON SPEAKS WITH ONE VOICE AND SENDS MIXED MESSAGES

"One of the things the Chinese need to understand," said a senior US Treasury official yesterday, "is that for the first time in years, Washington is speaking with one voice." Nancy Dunne writes from Washington.

But even with one voice, it is sending very mixed messages. On Thursday, administration officials threatened to slash China's textile quotas by more than \$1bn (\$572m) a year in retaliation for alleged

cheating on quotas, but then approved the sale of three US satellites for launch on Chinese rockets; announced that China was at last ready to open talks on its missile sales; and praised Beijing's moves to open its market.

It was the textile action which made the headlines and brought threats of retaliation from Beijing. Importers say no proof has been presented - even to the Trade Representative's industry advisory

group - of a transshipment problem as massive as US officials claim.

Textiles negotiations are always complex and protracted. The latest have been particularly difficult because the US has been insisting on the inclusion of a specific clause against transshipment which allows for treble penalties and provides authority to inspect overseas manufacturing facilities. Sixteen countries have agreed to

the measure, but nine - including India and Pakistan - have not.

"It's a tough pill that we're asking China to swallow," said Mr Rich Brecher of the US-China Business Council. "The US may have thought if it got China, perhaps the others would fall into line."

According to Ms Julia Hughes, vice president of government relations with Associated Merchandising Corporation, the

Chinese have begun to act against transshipment and ought to be encouraged rather than criticised. Importers see numerous avenues for compromise.

But the tough government line has left many in Washington perplexed over whether it is a payoff to the domestic textile industry, a display of machismo to prod China on human rights and further trade liberalisation, or a miscalculation.

tries need each other too much to remain at loggerheads for long. For now, he said, there is no sign the move would affect Hong Kong's export trade. "What the US side has done is raised the stakes," he said. Mr Henry Tang, managing director of Peninsula Knitwear, is one of the colony's key players in the sector. His company employs about 10,000 workers in China, and around 80 per cent of the goods are exported to America.

He said: "They (China and America) are keen to come to an agreement as soon as possible. But not at any cost." "If this gets implemented, obviously we will be hit. But the service industry will be hit too. We cannot quantify the hit in cost terms, because once China retaliates, the American [just] will escalate."

If Hong Kong is playing this particular game with pokerfaced calm, it has good reasons for doing so.

First, the policy will prove tough to implement. By definition, transshipment is the result of high US demand for textile and clothing quota supply. If manufacturers with more orders than they have quota allowances cannot buy more quota, they can be tempted to falsify the country of origin. Cutting that supply is likely to exacerbate the problem rather than relieve it.

Mr Roy Delbyck, a lawyer representing several US importers buy-

ing in China, said the US will simply drive up quota prices - which in turn will be passed on to consumers - and create a bigger transshipment problem. "If by cutting quotas the US thinks it is going to wipe out transshipment or ameliorate it it is sadly mistaken."

Secondly, Hong Kong's argument that it is an innocent bystander in the Sino-US dispute with the US is not watertight in the case of transshipment. Many textile and gar-

ment factories in China are controlled by companies in Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, Korea and Taiwan, which play a part in organising such trade.

Third, much of Hong Kong's purchasing from China is done early in the year - typically in the first four months - giving companies an early bite of China's quota cake. Hints of quota cuts late last year prompted many to sort quotas out even earlier than normal. Manufacturers have bought ahead, and put goods into warehouses for extended storage.

Although the Hong Kong stock market fell 3.28 per cent to 11,001 yesterday, for a two-day fall of almost 10 per cent, analysts said the quota announcement alone had little effect on share prices.

The deeper worry for Hong Kong is that the US administration will go beyond mere threats of quota cuts. China would respond by hitting out at the US in key sectors such as aviation.

As ploy-in-the-middle, Hong Kong would not only lose trade volume: the growing service industry would also suffer.

NEWS: UK

Robert Peston explains how Mohamed Fayed is making legal use of his deal with Tiny Rowland

Harrods boss moves to settle an old score

Mr Mohamed Fayed is enjoying the spoils of the peace that recently broke out between him and Mr Tiny Rowland, the joint chief executive of Lorrho with whom he had been battling since 1985 over his takeover of Harrods and the House of Fraser group of department stores.

Since the entente was reached with Mr Rowland in October, he has received reams of documents from Lorrho. The writ he served yesterday, alleging breach of confidence against Mr Graham Jones, House of Fraser's former finance director, is the first tangible use he has made of them.

In 1991, the Bank of England forced Mr Fayed and his two brothers to give up management control of Harrods Bank, a small profitable banking subsidiary of the department store. The Fayed brothers had dishonestly misappropriated their original wealth and business interests during the £515m bid for House of Fraser.

None the less Mr Fayed was furious with Mr Jones. But he was unable to sue him until Lorrho handed over handwritten notes and typed memoranda purporting to show that Mr Jones gave this information to damage House of Fraser.

Other documents show that Mr Jones received £556,418.07

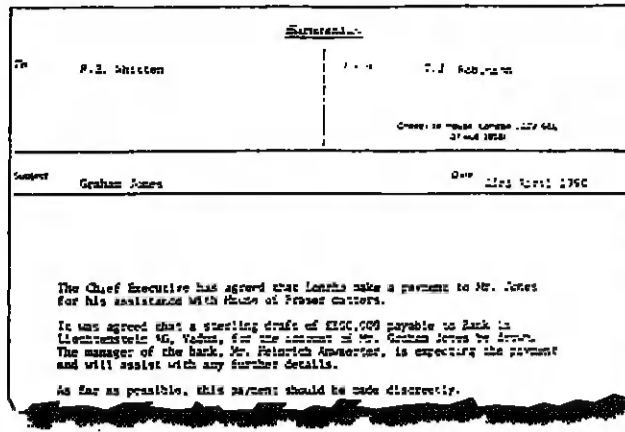


Tiny Rowland

prompted mainly by the conclusions of a report by Department of Trade and Industry inspectors, published in 1990. The report said that the Fayed brothers had dishonestly misappropriated their original wealth and business interests during the £515m bid for House of Fraser.

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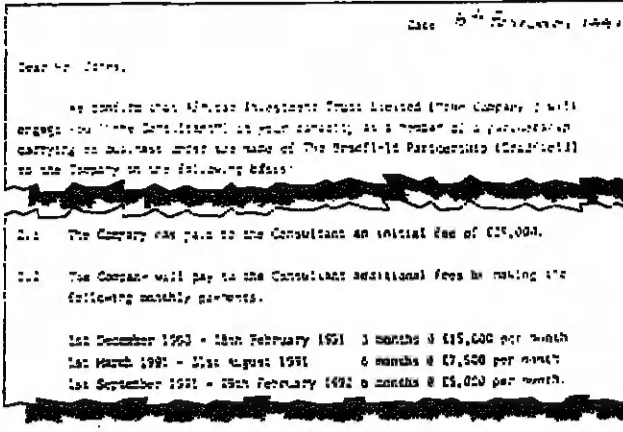
in payments from the Lorrho group of companies between April 1990 and June 26 1991.

Mr Fayed had dismissed Mr Jones in early 1990 after he discovered that a business the company had just bought, Modena Engineering, which held a Ferrari motor car franchise, had been making losses. He was angry with Mr Jones for not disclosing the losses before the deal was completed.

The letter terminating Mr Jones's employment at House of Fraser says that he should not disclose confidential information about the company to outsiders or use such information to harm it.

The writ makes several allegations against Mr Jones:

- He is said to have supplied confidential information to Lorrho which it used in a damaging propaganda document, called "A Financial Assessment of the Consolidated Personal and Commercial Interests of the Fayed's", published on September 5 1990 and sent to leading bankers and accountants in the City in an attempt to destabilise House of Fraser.
- He is alleged to have given Lorrho a copy of a draft letter he had written to the governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, now Lord Kingsdown, saying that "the Fayed's are men whose lack of probity and integrity is abundantly clear and it is inconceivable to me that they



could be permitted to remain as holders of a banking licence".

- He tried to discredit House of Fraser in conversations with a Bank of England official, Mr Peter Filmer, without disclosing to the Bank that he was being paid by Lorrho.
- He tried to persuade House of Fraser's lead bank, Midland, to withdraw banking facilities from the department store group, without disclosing he was being paid by Lorrho.
- He informed the Commons trade and industry committee, which was examining House of Fraser's ownership of Harrods Bank, that its banking facilities would be withdrawn in the following 18 months, without

disclosing he was being paid by Lorrho.

The writ says that at about the same time as Mr Jones gave Lorrho a copy of his letter to Mr Leigh-Pemberton, Lorrho paid £100,000 to Mr Jones's account at the Bank in Liechtenstein. A Lorrho memo, authorising the payment, says that payment was in return for "his assistance with House of Fraser matters".



Mohamed Fayed

Mr Jones is also alleged to have provided Lorrho with a memo about the relationship between Mr Fayed and Lord McAlpine, who was then treasurer of the Conservative party. The memo says: "Alastair McAlpine has attended several meetings with the Fayed's at Harrods and an unknown number at 60 Park Lane (where the Fayed's have offices) since he became treasurer of the Conservative party".

Short Brothers to shed 429 jobs

Short Brothers, the Belfast aircraft and missiles manufacturer, announced yesterday it was shedding 429 jobs following a big review of manpower. Our Belfast Correspondent writes.

The company blames the redundancies on continuing financial problems in the industry and cuts in defence spending worldwide.

Taken together, these trends have led to significant reductions in the aircraft, aircraft engine and defence programmes of many of Short's biggest customers. Short's regretted the impact of the cuts on its employment levels but is optimistic of improved job prospects in 1994. Short's, part of Canadian transportation group Bombardier, is Ulster's largest private employer, with just under 8,000 workers.

Water companies curb price changes

All large water companies in England and Wales have now agreed to reduce the scope for changing price limits between regulatory reviews, which take place every five years.

Mr Ian Byatt, the water industry regulator, said yesterday that 21 further companies had agreed the new licence provisions, making 31 in total. Until now, companies or the regulator have been able to seek changes in price limits on eight possible grounds of "relevant changes in circumstances". These are to be reduced to three for most companies.

Bifu warns on performance pay

The banking ombudsman is to be warned by Bifu, the banking union, that moves to put bank staff on performance-related pay will lead to growing friction with customers.

The union said yesterday that it feared that performance targets and the scrapping of traditional pay structures would mean more "high pressure" selling of products. Lloyd's Bank last year introduced merit pay, and more than 75 per cent of its staff received it, with average increases of 3.4 per cent. Lloyd's intends to maintain the scheme this year while the other clearing banks have indicated to Bifu that they would like to discuss performance pay shortly. Many building societies have already introduced performance pay.

Power order sought in Taiwan

Nuclear Electric, the state-owned power utility, has submitted a joint tender with Westinghouse, the US power engineering company, to build a nuclear power station in Taiwan. The design is based on the Sizewell B pressurised-water reactor station in Suffolk which is nearing completion. The contract would bring about £700m of business to the UK.

Activists' influence worries Tories

By Kevin Brown, Political Correspondent

Senior Tories are becoming increasingly worried about the day-to-day influence of "people power" which forced Mr Tim Yeo to resign as environment minister after an extra-parliamentary affair which produced a child.

The fear is that the campaign by Suffolk party members to force Mr Yeo to quit will lead to pressure for a bigger role for constituency activists. This has long been resisted by the party leadership, which has sought to maintain tight central control. Close associates of Sir Norman Fowler, party chairman, believe that the Suffolk outburst was prompted by personal animosity between Mr Yeo and local party officials.

However, influential backbenchers say the affair has set an important precedent because no other Tory minister has been forced to resign by constituency pressure. "This raises all kinds of complex questions about who is responsible for what in the party," said one senior MP.

There was also concern that more powerful constituency associations could be targets for extremist groups. These have occasionally infiltrated local party organisations in the past.

A backbencher said: "If we are going to be dependent on individuals, then who knows what groups will try to take control of constituency associations to influence ministers?"

The Suffolk activists' success was applauded by Mr Eric Chalker, a leading member of the Charter Movement, which campaigns for greater democracy in the Tory party. He said: "The desire of party members to assert themselves is steadily growing."

But the South Suffolk association appears to have achieved its place in Tory history almost by accident. The campaign leader, Mrs Aldine Horrihan, Tory mayor of Haverhill, was not available for comment yesterday. But locals say she had no intention of mounting a grass roots rebellion.

Meanwhile, the possibility that Mr Yeo might be forced to resign as an MP appeared to be receding after several branches in his constituency gave him their support. The Haverhill branch, of which Mrs Horrihan is vice-chairman, remains the only one to have called for Mr Yeo to be de-selected.

BT price move intensifies competition

By Andrew Adonis

The tariff changes announced by British Telecommunications this week intensify its fight for residential customers with Mercury and the cable television companies. In the process, its tariff structure is becoming more confusing than ever before.

Gone are the days of peak, standard and cheap tariffs, with calls dependant on the time of day and the distance of the call. The main changes are as follows:

- "Option 15", introduced two years ago, gives BT customers 10 per cent off call charges in return for a payment of \$4 a quarter.
- A new weekend rate, introduced last month, sharply reduced the cost of most BT long-distance calls on Saturdays and Sundays.
- A "close ties" tariff, announced this week, will give BT customers a 5 per cent discount on five numbers of their choice, in return for a one-off payment of £4.95.

Mercury's policy has been to promise a reduction on BT's standard long-distance tariffs, while mirroring most of BT's special offers. It guarantees to undercut BT standard tariffs by 20 per cent for long-distance UK calls made at cheap rate; by 10 per cent for international calls made at any time; and by 10 per cent for UK

long-distance calls made during peak time. To counter Option 15, Mercury has its own special deal for day-time callers. For a \$3 quarterly fee, customers get 15 per cent off BT basic prices for calls made during standard and peak periods.

As for "close ties", Mercury has launched its own "Your-call" scheme, which starts in March. Mercury's version does not charge a registration fee, but, unlike BT's scheme, is not available for local calls.

Mercury has no local network, and it charges a \$10 quarterly connection fee. Connecting with Mercury can be done via a special phone with a blue button over most of the country or, in those areas with digital phone exchanges, by prefixing long-distance numbers with "132", once the user has registered with the scheme.

The cable companies, which now boast more than 300,000 phone customers in urban areas, almost all levy lower standing charges than BT, and guarantee reductions on BT standard tariffs. Nynex, one of the largest UK cable operators, charges a quarterly line rental of £16.50, against BT's £20.16 (from next month). Yet in some cases it is cheaper to phone long distance on Mercury using a BT line than it is to take a cable connection.

Canals board 'can improve further'

By David Lascelles, Resources Editor

The British Waterways Board, which runs Britain's canals, has become much more commercially minded but could still do better, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission said yesterday.

In its second report on the board in seven years, the commission commended it for taking a more dynamic and businesslike approach to its work: it was better at planning, introducing standards, and computerising its operations.

But the monopolies commission made 48 recommendations for improvement, including cost control and more active marketing of leisure facilities. Mr Neil Hamilton, the corporate affairs minister, said: "BWB has changed from a centralised organisation orientated towards administering a grant to one developing a strong commercial outlook, and the MMC commends the BWB and its staff for the work they are doing."

The board said it would take account of the MMC's recommendations to provide continued improvements to the waterways. The board said it would take account of the MMC's recommendations to provide continued improvements to the waterways.

Investor group may call for separate exchange

By Norma Cohen, Investments Correspondent

A City organisation of small-company investors and stockbrokers will meet next week to consider the establishment of a new exchange for start-up companies separate from the London Stock Exchange.

The City Group for Smaller Companies (CisCo) is disappointed that the stock exchange has failed to publish the report of its own working party which recommended the establishment of a new so-called Enterprise Market for smaller company shares.

The working party, which included several Cisco mem-

bers, had broadly endorsed Cisco's call for the stock exchange to establish the Enterprise Market under its own auspices but with the addition of an independent board and chief executive.

The stock exchange board met to consider the working party report last month. It decided not to publish the report and, also, to commission additional market research from MORL.

Yesterday, following the final meeting of the working party, Mr Giles Vardey, the exchange's markets development director and a member of the group, said: "The exchange is wholly committed to finding sustainable ways of meeting

the needs of smaller growing companies. I want to make it absolutely clear that the board has not rejected the working party's idea of an Enterprise Market. What we need is stronger evidence of demand for a separate market on these lines which would still be sufficiently different from the Official List to be viable."

The stock exchange's actions have left small-company supporters disappointed. "My feeling is that we now have to pursue an alternative," said Mr Ronald Cohen, partner at venture capitalists Apex Partners and a member of both Cisco's board and the stock exchange's smaller companies working party.

French markets move closer to UK recognition

By Norma Cohen

The French bourse and equity options markets moved closer to full recognition in the UK yesterday after the Office of Fair Trading ruled that there were no significant anti-competitive rules which governed their operation.

The Treasury will now decide whether to approve the two exchanges, the Société des Bourses Françaises (SBF) and the Société de Compensation des Marchés Conditionnels (SCMC), operator of the French equity options market MONBP.

as overseas investment exchanges in the UK.

In a report to the chancellor, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Sir Bryan Carsberg, Director General of Fair Trading, notes two rules which "could have the potential to produce significant anti-competitive effects - but do not appear to do so at present".

Those two rules are requirements that members of the SBF have holdings of its share capital and that they abide by certain price limits and trading halts on the exchanges. Sir Bryan says he will keep these rules under review but that

they are not likely to have the effect of restricting, distorting or preventing competition to any significant extent.

Approval would make it easier for UK securities firms which do not have Paris-based operations to become members of the two exchanges. The two would become the fifth and sixth authorised overseas investment exchanges approved to operate in Britain.

The others include the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex) and the Barcelona-based futures exchange Mercado de Futuros de Renta Fija.

Councils grab a fare chance to settle some of their debts

Charles Batchelor examines how authorities are rushing to sell off bus companies

Just when you thought one was never going to arrive they have all come along together. Spurred on by a change in the rules governing their finances, local authorities up and down the country have been racing to sell off their bus companies.

Brighton Borough Transport was sold to its employees just before the new year. In recent weeks Southampton City Council and the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Authority have disposed of their bus operations to their managements. Grimsby and Cleethorpes have sold their jointly owned bus company to Stagecoach Holdings, a quoted bus operator, and Leicester CityBus has gone to GRT Holdings, another bus company.

This spate of sales was prompted by a change to the rules which from January 1

required local authorities to devote half the proceeds of assets sales to paying off debt. Before, they could spend the money where they liked.

So far, 26 of the UK's 48 municipally owned bus companies have been sold, although it is unlikely, in the absence of legislation requiring them to sell, that all councils will do so. A dozen mainly Labour boroughs are expected to retain control.

The 1985 Transport Act requires all boroughs to set up their bus operations as separately managed companies. This same legislation swept away many of the restrictions on bus services and allowed new operators to compete for business. The government's

intention was to free the buses from local political interference and the constraints of public spending limits. Operators would be able to raise private sector finance and diversify into other areas of activity.

Costs and local authority subsidies have been reduced but continuing declines in the numbers of passengers using the buses coupled with increases in the route mileage run has pushed average costs per passenger.

The most recent annual review by the Transport Advisory Service, a consultancy, showed the average bus company's profit margin (pre-tax profits as a percentage of turnover) at 3 per cent in 1991-92 - better than the 2.3 per cent for

the year before but still not enough to allow them to renew their fleets.

Some bus operators have blamed the recession for the continued decline in passenger numbers, but others have managed increases despite the downturn. Plymouth Citybus, still municipally owned, has increased passenger numbers by 5 per cent a year over the past five years and converted a £400,000 annual subsidy into a pre-tax profit of £1.3m.

The ingredients for a successful bus operation include an aggressive approach to bus frequencies, often combined with a switch from cumbersome double-deckers to mini or midi buses; improved financial controls and a crackdown on

costs. Mr Brian Fisher, managing director of Plymouth Citybus, said it had switched from two double deckers an hour on some routes to eight minibuses.

The smaller buses are cheaper to buy, operate and maintain and are nimbler in traffic.

Badgerline, the quoted Bristol-based bus operator, put mini-buses on less-travelled routes to allow no opening for competitors, explained Mr Trevor Smallwood, executive chairman.

Plymouth Citybus now compiles monthly management accounts within five days of the month end. Previously it produced quarterly accounts with took another

three months to prepare.

Many of the companies involved in the spate of municipal bus company sales are small in terms of the overall size of the market - the planned privatisation in 1994-95 of the 10 London bus companies, with combined revenues of £370m, will represent a far more significant change.

Some people in the industry say the shake-up of the market has only just begun. The next year or so is expected to see several more bus companies taking the route to a London stock market listing.

Badgerline and Stagecoach, which together account for 8 per cent of the bus market, are the only two listed bus companies. Possibilities for flotation

include GRT Holdings, Go Ahead Northern and British Bus.

At the same time the large players are expected to absorb many of the smaller companies. Mr Smallwood said he expected 80 per cent of the local bus market to be dominated by three or four large companies within 10 years.

Flotations and mergers may change the structure of the bus industry but organic growth will depend to a large degree on planning policies which favour public transport.

Local authorities see car-free zones, bus-only lanes and park-and-ride schemes as ways to reduce traffic congestion. Increasingly, bus companies are working on such schemes with the very local authorities from whose clutches they have just been freed.

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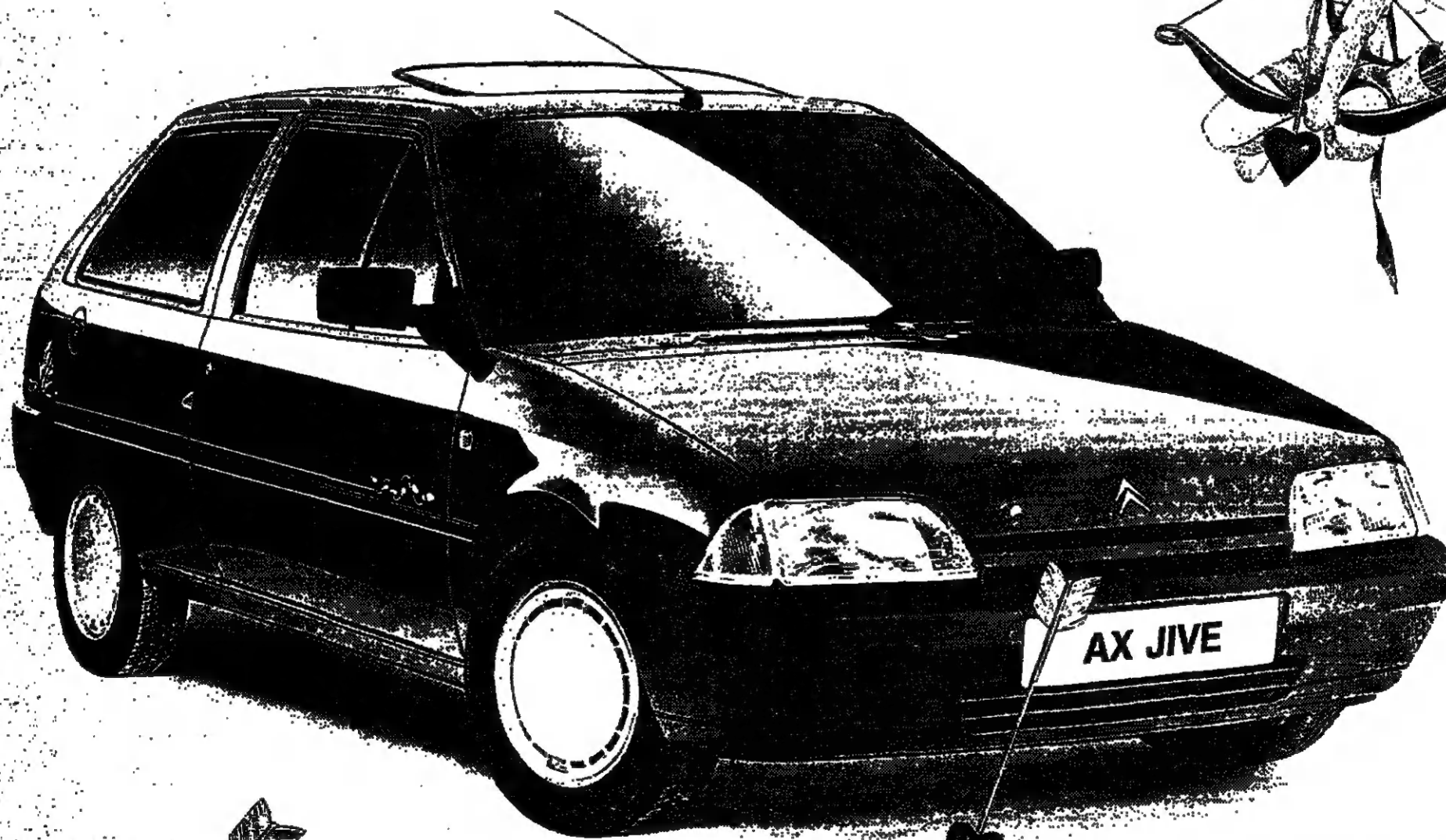
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NEWS: UK

133 flood warnings issued in south

By Motoko Rich

The National Rivers Authority has issued 133 flood warnings, including four red warnings - used when flood barriers are in danger of being breached - for areas in the south of England at high risk of serious property damage.

The areas at most risk are:
● Salisbury on the river Avon.
● Chichester on the river Lavant.
● Aldershot on the river Blackwater.
● Newport Pagnall on the river Ouse.

Mrs Gillian Shepherd, the agriculture minister, said yesterday the government would not compensate farmers and individuals suffering losses due to flooding.

She said on BBC Radio: "We don't have provision to compensate farmers or indeed individuals, and quite a lot of farmers do insure against severe weather conditions."

The National Farmers Union was surprised that Mrs Shepherd ruled out compensation before the NFU had even formally requested government aid.

It said that although individual farmers had suffered serious losses, the flooding had not amounted to a "national disaster" for farmers.

Mr James Wiseman, group secretary for the Chichester branch of the NFU, said that most of the damage had been to crops and fields - which cannot be insured.

The Association of British Insurers estimated that flooding over the past two weeks had caused total damage of £30m-£50m. The storms of January 1990 caused £2.1bn of damage.

High flood waters yesterday disrupted three British Rail lines in the south-west. Bus services were in use between Swindon and Didcot on route to Bristol and Wales, and on the Barnstaple to Exeter and Liskeard to Looe lines.

Sales of new cars up 11% last year

By John Griffiths

The strength of recovery in the UK's new car market last year took dealers and manufacturers by surprise and has produced forecasts of further sales rises during 1994.

Statistics from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders issued yesterday showed new car registrations rose by 11.6 per cent in 1993, to 1,778,426 from 1,593,601 in the whole of 1992, despite a downward blip in December.

However last month's 7.73 per cent drop compared with the previous December was technical - the result of an artificial boost to registrations last year caused by a rush to register remaining cars without catalytic converters before a December 31 deadline.

Mr Ernie Thompson, the SMMT's new chief executive, yesterday welcomed the figures and said: "We expect a modest recovery to continue in 1994 for which we are currently predicting sales of around 1.86m."

The Retail Motor Industry Federation, representing the bulk of the UK's retail motor

trade, is predicting a further increase of 100,000 sales - to 1.88m - this year. However it warned that last year's growth was partly the result of intense marketing activity which had done little for profitability. It fears that a similar situation will prevail this year as continental European manufacturers intensify their UK sales efforts to compensate for slumping demand in their domestic markets.

Even if the forecasts are realised, this year's sales will still be well short of the industry record of 2.3m set in 1989.

Statistics for the commercial vehicles sector, also released yesterday, reinforce the RMI's warning on marketing activity. Sales of vans, trucks and buses, bought strictly on the basis of business need, were much less buoyant. They finished at 17.09 per cent.

In December, Ford's share of 17.16 per cent left it trailing not just behind Vauxhall's

17.47 per cent for the second time last year but also - for the first time - behind Rover. Some of the biggest "winners" last year were continental European manufacturers, some of whom outperformed Japanese rivals. Fiat, Renault and the Peugeot group, including Citroën, increased sales by around one-third. Peugeot, which took a record 8.02 per cent, has now increased its UK market share for the 10th year in succession. The share of the market taken by imports rose marginally last year, to 55.51 per cent from 54.93.

Toyota is reaping the benefits of the start of car production last year at its Derbyshire plant. Its market share rose from 2.65 to 2.93 per cent.

The year's top-selling car continued to be the Ford Escort at 122,002, followed by the Ford Fiesta at 110,449.

Vauxhall Astra, 108,204; Vauxhall Cavalier, 104,104; Ford Mondeo, 88,660; Rover 200, 77,745; Rover Metro, 57,068; Peugeot 405, 52,184; Vauxhall Corsa, 51,608; and Renault Clio, 46,268.

The price is right, Page 9

UK car registrations - January-December 1993

| | Dec '93 | | Dec '92 | | Jan-Dec '93 | | Jan-Dec '92 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Volume | Change% | Share% | Share% | Volume | Change% | Share% |
| Total market | 73,730 | -7.73 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 1,778,426 | +11.60 | 100.00 |
| UK produced | 35,145 | -13.99 | 47.67 | 51.54 | 792,921 | +10.40 | 44.59 |
| Imports | 38,585 | +1.39 | 52.33 | 48.46 | 985,505 | +11.16 | 55.41 |
| Japanese makes | 10,264 | -16.95 | 14.19 | 15.76 | 225,428 | +15.11 | 12.67 |
| Ford group | 12,607 | -4.46 | 17.20 | 16.84 | 267,895 | +8.07 | 15.07 |
| - Ford | 12,604 | -4.48 | 17.16 | 16.65 | 267,891 | +8.02 | 15.06 |
| - Jaguar | 253 | +69.67 | 0.34 | 0.19 | 6,224 | +11.00 | 0.35 |
| General Motors | 13,300 | +15.77 | 18.04 | 14.35 | 313,082 | +13.46 | 17.50 |
| - Vauxhall | 12,878 | +15.75 | 17.47 | 14.02 | 303,926 | +13.23 | 17.09 |
| - Saab* | 422 | -3.66 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 9,156 | -7.28 | 0.51 |
| - Rover** | 12,769 | -37.20 | 17.25 | 25.48 | 238,003 | +10.57 | 13.38 |
| Peugeot group | 9,137 | +11.96 | 12.40 | 9.10 | 225,640 | +18.63 | 12.56 |
| - Peugeot | 5,585 | +14.00 | 7.71 | 6.14 | 142,714 | +15.07 | 8.02 |
| - Citroen | 2,452 | +7.21 | 3.33 | 2.86 | 80,686 | +26.48 | 4.54 |
| - Volkswagen group | 3,098 | -17.48 | 4.21 | 6.05 | 101,302 | +0.50 | 5.70 |
| - Volkswagen | 2,501 | +6.79 | 3.39 | 2.93 | 84,299 | -1.31 | 3.62 |
| - Audi | 948 | -9.88 | 1.29 | 1.93 | 15,725 | +8.02 | 0.88 |
| - SEAT | 507 | -32.38 | 0.72 | 0.57 | 1,658 | +5.61 | 0.09 |
| - Skoda | 530 | -59.73 | 0.72 | 1.65 | 8,620 | -59.73 | 0.48 |
| Nissan | 4,380 | -28.26 | 5.94 | 8.61 | 89,209 | +20.25 | 5.02 |
| Renault | 7,745 | +48.86 | 10.51 | 12.19 | 193,213 | +27.40 | 10.89 |
| Volvo | 2,294 | +61.00 | 3.25 | 1.68 | 43,740 | +1.39 | 2.46 |
| Fiat group | 1,602 | +34.74 | 2.18 | 1.52 | 45,607 | +34.31 | 2.56 |
| - Fiat | 1,502 | +44.15 | 2.04 | 1.48 | 42,841 | +38.17 | 2.41 |
| - Lancia | 21 | -54.35 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 563 | -16.84 | 0.03 |
| - Alfa Romeo | 79 | -21.79 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 2,163 | -3.33 | 0.12 |
| Toyota | 1,347 | -50.32 | 1.83 | 3.39 | 52,190 | +23.63 | 2.93 |
| BMW | 1,502 | +7.21 | 2.04 | 1.79 | 40,821 | +0.91 | 2.30 |
| Honda | 2,227 | +106.52 | 3.02 | 1.54 | 30,902 | +15.37 | 1.74 |
| Mercedes-Benz | 1,009 | -8.26 | 1.37 | 1.17 | 21,186 | -5.53 | 1.19 |

*GM holds 50% of Saab Automobile and has management control. ** Includes Range Rover. Source: Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

Unionist grassroots split on peace move

James Molyneux faces a tricky task to maintain unity in his party, say David Owen and Gillian Tett

Mr James Molyneux, the Ulster Unionist party leader, will today conduct the last of three private meetings of party activists in an exercise that will gauge the strength of grassroots backing for the party's guarded support for the Downing Street declaration.

The continued backing of Northern Ireland's largest political party for the declaration is vital to the UK-Irish peace initiative's prospects of success.

The declaration of December 15 last year, entrenched the majority unionist veto over constitutional change in Northern Ireland but balanced it with explicit recognition of the possibility of a united Ireland.

Senior officials admit that initial reaction to the declaration was negative.

"At first the phone calls we were getting here were talking about sell-outs," says Mr William Bell, a UUP

councillor in Lisburn, in the heart of Mr Molyneux's Lagan Valley constituency.

But they say this mood changed once people started to study the document in detail. "Over Christmas the whole tone of the telephone messages changed to one of support for the parliamentary party," says Mr Jim Wilson, UUP general secretary.

Yet not everyone is happy, and it is clear that the leadership will not escape without criticism from this week's meetings.

Mr Jim Clarke, a UUP councillor in Belfast, plans to use tomorrow's gathering to urge the party to withdraw its support for the declaration because it "gives no alternative to Ireland's problems but a united Ireland".

Mr Clarke, who broke party ranks to support a motion condemning the declaration when it was debated this

week by Belfast city council, argues that Mr Molyneux was "too hasty" in welcoming the document. "Jim Molyneux has not got a mandate from the people to accept this," Mr Clarke says.

Mr Raymond Ferguson, a UUP councillor in Enniskillen, says the meetings will reveal deep discontent in the party.

"People in the unionist community here are sore and angry," he says. "I am sure that the meetings... will be used by them to make it clear that they are not at all happy with what the UUP Westminster MPs are agreeing to in this declaration."

Another prominent UUP councillor says there is "widespread opposition" to the document in the party.

"My phone and mail bag has been dreadful with people complaining about it... We feel that Molyneux is being sucked in - pulled along by

Major [Mr John Major, the prime minister] because of Major's small parliamentary majority," the councillor says.

Senior officials expect that during the meetings Mr Molyneux will discuss the advice he gave privately to Mr Major before the document's publication.

The leadership's hand has been strengthened by Westminster's decision to approve the establishment of a Northern Ireland select committee, a long-cherished unionist aim, symbolising the province's integration with the UK.

Unionist leaders can present this as tangible evidence of the party's influence at Westminster, which is strong as a result of the precariousness of the government's majority.

But Mr Molyneux must still tread cautiously. The slightest sign that the so-called loyalist veto over any

change in the province's constitutional status might be undermined could send support cascading to the Rev Ian Paisley's hardline Democratic Unionist party before the European elections later this year.

This partly explains the vigour with which Mr Molyneux this week pounced on the republican movement's delay in giving a definitive response to the declaration, to claim the IRA had effectively rejected it.

The UUP leader's priority appears to be to encourage progress in the talks process being pursued under the stewardship of Mr Michael Ancram, the newly promoted Northern Ireland minister.

Mr Molyneux signalled this in a recent letter to constituency chairmen, in which he spoke of the need to accelerate the thrust towards remedying the democratic deficiency in the province.

'Parent's charter' to go to 20m homes

By John Authers

The government will deliver copies of a revised Parent's Charter to 20m households next month at a cost of about £2m, Mr John Patten, the education secretary, said yesterday.

The duties of schools and responsibilities of parents will be set out in the document which is part of the Citizen's Charter initiative.

In response to claims that this would be wastefully expensive, Mr Patten said distributing door-to-door was the cheapest method for the taxpayer and ensured that all parents and "others concerned about education" would be fully informed.

Mr Patten said the move reflected the interest which Mr John Major, the prime minister, had taken in education and likened Mr Major to Mr George Bush, the former US president, who said he wanted to be an "education president".

He said: "John Major has a target of becoming an education prime minister. That's why when he talks about the back-to-basics message he talks about education."

Mr Patten refused to commit himself to a response to the call by the National Union of Teachers, made on Thursday, for this year's National Curriculum tests to be abandoned. He said the NUT had made no suggestion that it would stop teaching the National Curriculum before the tests and he questioned the union's motivation for wishing to abandon them.

However he said he would consider the matter further before making a formal response.

He said he would not deviate from the government's response to Sir Ron Dearing's report on the curriculum, published on Wednesday, which said tests should take place in mathematics, English and science this year.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

PETROECUADOR STATE OIL & GAS COMPANY OF ECUADOR INTERNATIONAL OIL AND GAS TENDER

THE SEVENTH BIDDING ROUND FOR EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

The state oil and gas company of Ecuador, Petroecuador. Authorised by the special bidding committee, (CEL), invites national or foreign, state or private companies. Associations or consortiums to participate in the following special bid.

Amazon Region. Special bid numbers:

- 001-CEL-94 for Block No. 11
- 002-CEL-94 for Block No.18
- 003-CEL-94 for Block No. 19
- 004 CEL-94 for Block No. 21
- 005-CEL-94 for Block No. 22
- 006-CEL-94 for Block No. 23 (Reserved for any STATE - OWNED OIL companies)

007-CEL-94 for Block No. 24

Reserved for State owned companies

- 008-CEL-94 for Block No. 25
- 009-CEL-94 for Block No. 27
- 010-CEL-94 for Block No. 28

Pacific ocean region: Special bid numbers:

- 011-CEL-94 for Block No.3
- 012-CEL-94 for Block No.4
- 013-CEL-94 for Block No.5

The on-shore Blocks have an area of up to 200.000 hectares and the off-shore Blocks have an area up to 400.000 hectares.

The Registration fee is USD \$100.000 for the Amazon region blocks and USD \$50.000 for the Pacific Ocean region blocks. Payment must be made with a certified check from a local bank or a foreign Bank with a Branch in Ecuador. This check must be delivered at the treasury offices of Petroecuador's main building located at the following address:

Alpallana Y 6 De Diciembre. 1st Floor
Quito - Ecuador

Upon completion of the registration, the corresponding legal documents, the contractual provisions, the proformer of the contract, the procedure for the evaluation of the bid and the contract awarding process, the technical information on the blocks and all other necessary will be handed out starting 9 a.m. on Monday January 24th 1994 at the Unidad De Contratacion Petrolera (UCP) located at the following address:

Santa Prisca 223 Y 10 De Agosto. 4th floor
Quito - Ecuador
Tel. (593) 584-860 or 584-439 Fax: (539-2) 582.511

The bids will not be accepted later than 16:00 Ecuadorian time on Tuesday May 31, 1994 at secretariat of the special bidding committee located at the office of the Executive President of Petroecuador on the 9th Floor of Petroecuador's main building.

DR. FEDERICO VINTIMILLA
EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT OF PETROECUADOR
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SPECIAL BIDDING COMMITTEES
PRESENTATION AND FURTHER INFORMATION

- LONDON. JAN 10, 1994 AT THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION
- PARIS. JAN 12, 1994 AT THE LATIN AMERICAN HOUSE
- CALGARY. JAN 17, 1994 AT THE CALGARY CONVENTION CENTRE
- HOUSTON. JAN 20, 1994 AT THE WESTIN GALLERIA HOTEL
- TOKYO. JAN 21, 1994 PLEASE CONTACT THE ECUADONEAN EMBASSY
- SEOUL. JAN 24, 1994 PLEASE CONTACT THE ECUADONEAN EMBASSY

Life industry wins respite on disclosure rules

By Alison Smith

Life assurance customers are unlikely to get better information from all sales agents until the start of next year, the Securities and Investments Board said yesterday.

SIB, the City's chief regulator, has published proposals which will become effective from July 1, this year.

Agents will have to disclose sales commission on life products and tell customers more about the disadvan-

tages they would suffer if they surrendered a long-term investment early.

While a few companies are expected to implement the changes from the start of the new regime, the life insurance industry has been given six months, until the beginning of 1995, to make the transition.

Legal & General, one of the largest life offices, said it did not expect to be able to begin the regime until the start of next year, and there is a strong feeling in the industry that

many life products will not be sold under the new rules until the last possible date.

One estimate puts the cost to the industry of changing computer systems to meet the new requirements at up to £100m.

SIB was told by the Treasury last July to produce regulations requiring disclosure a year after the Office of Fair Trading had said that its rules were anti-competitive.

Under SIB's new proposals - an earlier version of which was pub-

lished last November for consultation - sales agents and advisers must automatically give customers written information about commissions in terms of cash before the customer signs a proposal form for any life product.

Regulators are to discuss further with the industry how to calculate the cash figures that should be disclosed as commission. In order to give the potential investor a clear and fair picture of the arrangements through a range of different distribu-

tion channels. There is great sensitivity about how the amount disclosed to the prospective buyer reflects the full commercial cost of assistance and services provided to company representatives which independent advisers would have to pay for themselves, such as administrative support, computer systems and accommodation.

Further work is being done on the paper which tells the customer more about the product and which is to be handed over by the sales

agent at the outset of a sale. The industry has consistently and vigorously opposed commission disclosure, and even among some regulators there is a feeling that the issue has grown out of proportion.

Mr Andrew Large, SIB chairman, emphasised that the new disclosure regime was only one element in bringing about improvements in selling financial services. He highlighted the setting up of the Personal Investment Authority and new training and competence provisions.

Authority acts over foetal eggs row

By Clive Cookson, Science Editor

The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority yesterday said its members had overcome the initial "Yuk factor" they felt over using eggs from aborted foetuses to treat infertility and were now keeping an open mind.

The HFEA - the government body set up in 1991 to regulate "test-tube baby" clinics - rushed out a consultation document in response to widespread concern about research which could lead to foetal eggs being used to treat infertile women within three years.

Sir Colin Campbell, HFEA chairman, said yesterday that members of the authority had reacted with "unease, distaste and surprise" when they first heard about the technique. But this emotional response to the "Yuk factor" had passed, he said.

The document itself acknowledges that the public "may feel an initial repugnance" to using aborted foetuses to help women whose own eggs are defective in some way. But it says the authority has an open mind and is looking forward to hearing people's views on the issue.

Scientists at Edinburgh University, led by Dr Roger Gosden, have shown that the technique works with animals. It involves removing ovaries from a foetus, "maturing" the eggs in the laboratory, fertilising them with sperm and then implanting the resulting embryos into the womb.

Mrs Virginia Bottomley, health secretary, said it would not be permissible to use human foetal ovaries under present legislation, and Dr Gosden has stopped the research programme until the HFEA has issued new guidelines. These are not expected before the autumn.

There is currently a severe shortage of donated eggs available for implantation into infertile women, who typically wait between three and five years for treatment in one of Britain's 63 fertility clinics.

Takeover Panel chief named

By Norma Cohen, Investments Correspondent

Mr William Staple, a director of the investment bank N.M. Rothschild, is to be director-general of the Takeover Panel. He will replace Ms Frances Heston on March 2.

Mr Staple is the brother of Mr George Staple, the director of the Serious Fraud Office. "We will not be discussing City matters at family gatherings," Mr William Staple said.

He added: "I would hope that matters which come before the Takeover Panel do not later concern the SFO." His appointment, which is for a two-year secondment, has been made by the panel's chairman Sir David Calcutt QC, with the approval of the Bank of England.

The panel is a non-statutory body which for 25 years has set the rules that public companies and their advisers must follow in acquisitions.

Mr Staple said he believed the threat of a statutory regime for takeovers was the most significant issue facing the panel.

The European Commission, noting the success of the UK system, has proposed that all countries adopt legislation establishing similar rules in an effort to ease the way for cross-

border merger and acquisition activity. The UK government is fighting the proposals, arguing that a statutory regime would invite the threat of judicial review for Takeover Panel rulings.

However, Mr Staple, echoing the views of Sir David, said: "I would want very much to resist a statutory system. People would be tempted to take their takeover decisions to the courts and the ensuing delays would greatly increase the costs of acquisitions."

He said that a statutory, and therefore more time-consuming system, would reduce the speed of the panel.

The current structure, he said, had led to a consistent application of general rules such as the requirement that all shareholders be treated equally and that those acquiring more than 30 per cent of a company's shares be required to bid for all of them.

Given the economic recovery, Mr Staple said, it was likely that his tenure at the panel would see another spurt of takeover activity, and it was possible some rules would be changed. "We will need to constantly review the rulebook in light of changing market practice and the cases which come before us," he said.



William Staple, who opposes EU moves for a statutory regime

Outlook brightens for Maxwell pensioners

Bank of America's surprise announcement earlier this week that it would pay £25m to the Mirror Group Newspapers pension scheme is the first good news that some 20,000 pensioners have had in months.

Moreover, it has raised hopes that financial institutions, professional advisers and insurance companies, all of which had dealings with Robert Maxwell, may be preparing to make significant contributions to the pension schemes that were depleted in the Maxwell era.

"I think 1994 is going to be a good year for us," said an adviser to one former Maxwell company pension scheme whose members are still seeking nearly half their assets. Trustees and advisers to the schemes point to two factors which have made them more hopeful than at any time since more than £440m was discovered missing in December 1991.

First, the efforts of Sir Peter Webster, the former High Court judge appointed to help find a "global solution", are said to be quietly making progress. Sir Peter is said to have met with all the banks and financial institutions holding assets which are also claimed by the pension schemes.

"One problem has been that some banks wanted not just a global solution but an intergalactic solution," said one adviser to the pension schemes.

In short, they had hoped that a payment to the pension scheme would cause all claims against them from shareholders or other parts of the Maxwell empire to be dropped. Since last autumn, Sir Peter is said to have persuaded them that the intergalactic solution is not practicable.

But the chief difficulty he has encountered was predictable. According to sources

Norma Cohen reports on the quest to replace lost fund assets

familiar with the talks, each bank wished to minimise the amount of cash it must ultimately return to the pensioners. For many assets there are several possible financial institutions from which the schemes could demand restitution, so each bank has been reluctant to even discuss how much it is prepared to concede lest it let one of its competitors off the hook.

Sir Peter has managed to persuade the reluctant banks that any conversation he has is confidential. One scheme adviser said: "He sends you a note inviting you to ring for an appointment to see him. It's all very informal."

He is so concerned about confidentiality that notes of each meeting refer only to the individuals and their bank in a code "so that if the notes fall into the wrong hands, no one will understand them", one adviser explained.

Also, Sir Peter has apparently been willing to think broadly about solutions for financing the Maxwell pensioners, and is not insisting that each institution simply pay a single lump sum into the pot.

Insurance companies who provided director's liability policies, now refusing to pay hundreds of millions of pounds in claims, have been told it may be possible for them to spread their contributions over a long period of time because pension liabilities will come due over a period perhaps as long as the next 20 to 40 years.

Sir Peter is said to be work-

ing to a timetable which contemplates completion of an agreement by the middle of next summer.

Another significant new factor is a recent High Court judgment. At face value, the case was a victory for the defendants, Lehman Brothers, the investment bank, Credit Suisse, Swiss Volksbank and Morgan Stanley, who were being challenged by Macmillan Incorporated over the ownership of shares in Berlitz International.

Although Macmillan lost the case, in a 31-page summary Mr Justice Millett said it might have won against Lehman Brothers in particular had its lawyers argued that: Lehman Brothers knew or ought to have known that the Berlitz shares in question belonged to pension fund trustees; that stock borrowing activities which Lehman was party to were inappropriate for a pension fund; and that Lehman should never have taken possession of the shares in the first place.

In a series of writs filed against Lehman Brothers and others, trustees for the pension schemes are making precisely the argument that Mr Justice Millett concluded might have succeeded in court.

In a 188-page writ served last autumn, liquidators to the Maxwell-controlled fund manager Bishopsgate Investment Management detailed conversations and correspondence over a two-year period which aim to demonstrate precisely that point.

For its part, Lehman Brothers says it believes it has a strong case and that it is prepared to go to court. However, the investment bank said it had spoken with Sir Peter and would consider some sort of global solution in an effort to rid itself of a lengthy, expensive and embarrassing legal battle.

Equal pay victory for 1,500 women

By David Goodhart, Labour Editor

The largest group of women to win an equal pay case in Britain were yesterday celebrating pay rises of between 37 per cent and 74 per cent.

1,500 women welfare assistants in West Sussex schools were awarded pay parity with council van drivers by a Southampton industrial tribunal in a case concerning equal pay for work of equal value submitted four years ago.

Mr Phil Wood, the local representative of Unison, the public service union, said the basic increase on the annual pay bill of West Sussex county council would be £1.2m but that could rise to £2.3m as women moved up seniority scales.

Most women will see their hourly rate increase from £2.94 to £4.04 but that could rise to £5.13 per hour. Mr Wood said: "The settlement will give confidence and encouragement to women in all walks of life to fight for a better pay deal. It is also a clear signal to all employers that Unison and other unions are working hard to ensure that women are treated equally."

The case, brought on behalf of four welfare assistants, has cost the union £100,000. Equal pay cases have been dogged by length and cost. Only about 25 cases have been successfully completed in the past 10 years. The Equal Opportunities Commission recently opened discussions with the government about how to make legislation work better. It has also threatened to take the government to the European Court of Justice if it does not amend the laws to make them easier to apply.

Mortgage lending shows autumn dip

By Philip Coggan and Alison Smith

Net mortgage lending in November fell back to £1.65bn from £1.88bn in October, figures from the Bank of England showed yesterday. The statistics, however, still show a pick-up in lending from the first half of 1993, when the monthly figures averaged £1.2bn.

Mr Adrian Coles, director-general of the Council of Mortgage Lenders, which represents building societies and centralised lenders, such as banks, said the figures showed that mortgage lending remained robust.

In terms of net lending,

building societies continued to lose market share to banks, whose fixed-rate mortgages have proved popular. The seasonally adjusted figures in November stood at just less than £1.1bn for banks and £800m for societies.

The number and amount of new loans approved, however, showed the building societies picking up a larger share than the banks. Overall, loans approved in November were £4.7bn, up from £4.3bn in October, with building societies claiming £2bn.

Mr Coles said the overall rise in level of loans approved, confirmed the council's view that the housing-market recovery could be expected to

strengthen during 1994.

Bank and building society lending is a key component of M4, the broadest indicator used by the government to measure the money supply. Final figures for M4, published yesterday, showed seasonally adjusted growth of 4.9 per cent between November 1992 and November 1993. Such an annual increase is towards the bottom of the government's 3 per cent to 9 per cent monitoring range. However, growth in M4 has picked up recently; the annualised growth rate in the three months to November was 7.1 per cent.

Meanwhile, the shorter lending index, published yesterday by the Central Statistical

Office, confirmed evidence of economic recovery by rising 0.7 per cent in the month to November. The index is designed to pinpoint turning points in economic activity five months in advance. November's rise, based on only three of the five index constituents, was largely caused by the strength in share prices.

The longer leading index, designed to look 13 months ahead, fell slightly in November and has been dropping steadily since March 1993. Many commentators doubt the usefulness of this indicator, which failed to predict the 1990-92 recession. The CSO said the composition of the indices was under constant review.

Exchange breaks eight records

By Norma Cohen

Eight records for capital raising, trading markets and indices were set on the London Stock Exchange in 1993.

The exchange said that after record turnover in November, December was the second-busiest month ever, with business in London's domestic and international equity markets together totalling £109.38bn.

The FT-SE All-Share Index reached a record high of 1998.75 on December 29, while the FT-SE 100 Index reached its historical peak on the same day at 3462.0.

In 1993, a record 180 new UK companies achieved exchange listings, up from the previous high of 156 set in 1987.

Total equity turnover of £1,143.5bn was up 34.5 per cent from the previous record of 1993. Cash raised from UK equity rights issues was a record £11.38bn, up 12.3 per cent from the record set in 1991.

The exchange said monthly turnover in UK equities had been the highest since July 1987 at £55.8bn, mostly reflecting investor enthusiasm following chancellor Mr Kenneth Clarke's Budget statement. Business in overseas equities reached £33.6bn, the fourth-highest ever, after the successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of Gatt trade talks.

Scott blames Whitehall for inquiry delays

By Jimmy Burns

Lord Justice Scott has told the government that continuing delays in obtaining Whitehall documents has disrupted the conduct of his arms-for-Iraq inquiry.

In a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, the trade and industry secretary, the judge confirms the inquiry has been delayed and sets a provisional date of July for the completion of a first draft of his report.

While thanking the minister for the co-operation generally shown by Whitehall, the judge states: "I regret to say... that there have been a number of occasions when documents have been submitted long after they should have been."

The letter continues: "This inevitably disrupts the orderly conduct of business."

An inquiry official said last night that there was no suggestion that the government was deliberately attempting to withhold information. "We have found that some of the documents we have asked for have been mislaid, or come to light after further inquiries," he said.

But the fact that its contents will not be known until after elections for councils and the European parliament will be a relief to the government. The letter, sent on December 21, was publicly released yesterday by the judge with a reply dated January 5 from Mr Richard Needham, trade minister. In the absence of Mr Heseltine, who has been on holiday.

In his reply, Mr Needham reiterates earlier assurances made by Mr John Major, the prime minister, that the government will "continue to do all that we can to assist" the judge in his inquiry.

The inquiry will resume public hearings next week with the appearance as witnesses of Mr Kenneth Baker, the former home secretary, and Lord Howe, the former foreign secretary. Critics of the inquiry in recent months have suggested that the exercise was proving an unnecessary waste of government money.

But the inquiry's sponsoring department, the Department of Trade and Industry, last night released figures which officials described as confirming "reasonable expenditure".

The inquiry costs to the DTI since November 1992 are officially put at £610,000. It is being covered by the DTI's overall budget for miscellaneous running costs in the year 1993-94 of £329m.

In his letter, Lord Justice Scott says that his inquiry has "raised important questions about the relationship between ministers and parliament and between civil servants and their ministers".

FINANCIAL TIMES
MAGAZINE

THE THINGS THEY DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR SAVINGS.

If it's true that knowledge is power then this week's Investors Chronicle has a powerful proposition for everyone who is serious about saving and investment.

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If your New Year's Resolution is to make sure that you make the most of your capital, it's a report which you must not miss.

The new issue of Investors Chronicle is on sale on 7th January 1994 from your local newsagent, price £1.70.

INVESTORS CHRONICLE

THE CITY INSIDE OUT

FINANCIAL TIMES

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Saturday January 8 1994

A soufflé for sophisticates

A western pension fund manager with money invested in Karachi or Istanbul would not doubt have been delighted this week to see that equities in both markets hit all-time highs. The pleasure would, however, have been qualified if the same manager held shares in Hong Kong, where on Thursday the stock exchange registered its biggest one-day fall since the 1987 crash. Depression would have set in with Malaysian equities, since the Kuala Lumpur exchange simultaneously saw the biggest ever decline in a single day. Given that such manic behaviour is the norm for emerging markets, any member of a pension scheme might reasonably ask whether a claim on earnings and assets in these developing economies is really going to do much for his or her retirement income.

At a theoretical level, the answer is encouraging. One of the advantages of the global equity market that has emerged since the liberalisation of exchange controls in the 1980s is that it enables countries to seek international solutions to a wider range of domestic economic problems. A particularly difficult problem faced by most developed countries arises from demography. Mature economies with ageing populations tend to generate excess savings in relation to the available profitable investment opportunities. This can lead to large current account surpluses, since the balance of payments is the mirror image of the balance (or imbalance) of savings and investment. In an economy ring-fenced by exchange controls, pension fund money is largely trapped. Meanwhile, excess savings puts a brake on growth unless its deflationary impact is matched by dis-saving in the public sector. Yet public sector dis-saving leads to an absurd situation in which first-world countries run into the red on current account and have to suck capital out of the third world to finance their deficits.

Ageing population

Take away the exchange controls and it becomes easy to export excess savings in the form of equity capital to countries where populations are younger, savings lower and investment opportunities greater. This is a positive sum game, in which the contribution of western capital to economic growth in the third world, and the resulting return to the first world, make it easier to cope with the pressure of ageing populations. Meantime third-world countries enjoy more flexible access to capital, in that equity dividends, unlike debt interest, are not fixed.

The micro arguments for investment in emerging markets are

equally strong. Portfolio theory has established an overwhelming case that diversification increases investment returns for a given degree of risk. Diversification into emerging markets offers particularly big benefits because these markets have a low correlation with international market movements. And there is a big benefit to companies in the third world in the shape of a much reduced cost of capital.

Practical limitations

This pleasing theoretical symmetry unfortunately has practical limitations. For the complementarity of savings and investment patterns across the globe is inadequately reflected in the structure of financial markets. Underdeveloped capital markets in Asia, Latin America and elsewhere simply cannot generate assets on a scale to match more than a tiny fraction of the liabilities of the first-world financial system. Much of the world's financing, especially among the expatriate Chinese, is done through family contacts; and oriental families are notoriously more keen to speculate in other people's shares than to cede control of their own businesses.

Hence the fact that has sent prices sky-high over Christmas and the new year. A wall of institutional money has collided with a very rickety emerging market infrastructure. What has to be remembered is that such markets are usually under-regulated and plagued by insider dealing. Equity shares may confer no worthwhile voting rights and be subject to a variety of government restrictions. Company disclosure can be threadbare and accounting haphazard. Liquidity often proves illusory, which is why fund managers who think they have the Midas touch in Karachi should think again. It was the foreigners who propelled the market to its peak, and their judgment will look rather different when they propel the market back to the depths on their way to the exit.

Yet the caveats should not be overdone. Emerging markets may be as frothy as a soufflé, and as prone to fall. But Britain, the US and Japan started like that too. The first rule of this high-risk game is that investors should spread their risks and keep their exposure to a modest percentage of their portfolio. The second is that they should avoid buying in a bubble, which is where we are now. There are crashes aplenty in emerging markets and they constitute that rare thing: a clearly identifiable buying signal. Wait for the walling and gnashing of teeth in those economies where longer-term growth prospects look assured.

This weekend Bill Clinton sets foot on European soil for the first time since he became president 50 weeks ago. Before the year is out he is due to return to the continent two or three more times. If 1993 was the year of the domestic focus, with the foreign spotlight swivelling intermittently towards distant trouble spots and more consistently towards Asia, then the 1994 stage seems to have been arranged to give Europe the opportunity to reclaim what it has long considered its rightful place in the forefront of America's external security considerations.

At least this is the hypothesis and it has been reflected in a torrent of analysis in Washington this week, both by the administration and its critics. If words were all, then Europeans could be excused for thinking Warren Christopher, the secretary of state, never said, as he pungeously did last autumn, that one of the problems of US foreign policy is that it had been too Eurocentric for too long.

Certainly the immediate Clinton mission is weighty. He will outline his vision for Europe in a Brussels speech tomorrow night. The Nato summit will debate the future shape and purpose of the alliance and the eventual widening of its security net to countries to its east; and a session with the European Union will discuss how best to extend economic benefits and assistance.

In Prague, the president must explain to the leaders of Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Republics why Nato's doors will not be immediately opened to them. In Moscow he has the difficult task of telling President Boris Yeltsin that resurgent Russian nationalism is neither conducive to greater European security nor helpful to continued US leadership in assisting the cause of Russian domestic reform. If Mr Yeltsin is in a defensive mode, which would be understandable, then Mr Clinton will need to be at his most creative and persuasive if he wants to avoid embarrassment.

In less tangible but equally important ways, Mr Clinton must also convince the heads of the governments of Western Europe, whose recent individual and collective leadership has been more conspicuous for its absence than for its presence, that the US will remain thoroughly engaged. It may be debated whether the US president or his European counterparts are most to blame for any mutual lack of confidence - he because he has been otherwise engaged and because of Bosnia, and they because most would have preferred a second term for George Bush and because one of their governing parties, the British Tories, worked against Mr Clinton's election.

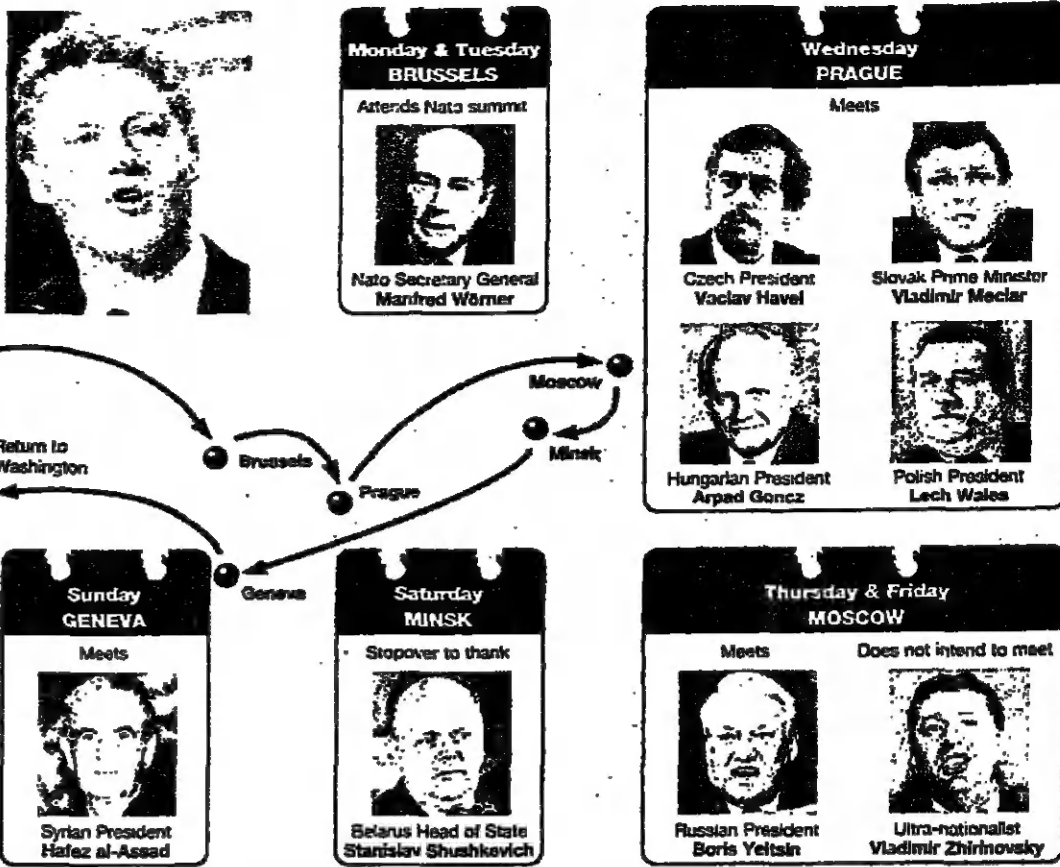
On the US side, there does appear to be a determination to put the western European relationship on a better footing. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, has said there is little with it, that his president has met in Washington as many European leaders as did Mr Bush in his first year and that, because diplomacy is not a zero-sum game, the evolution of what he calls the first coherent US Asian policy in decades means no downgrading of the European priority.

The Uruguay Round agreement is held up as a model: the US and Europe burying their hatchets for the common good and not into each other. Mr Lake often refers to one of his own few public speeches, delivered last September under the title *From Containment to Engagement* and devoted to the proposition that the "core" democracies (the US, western Europe and Japan) have a

Jurek Martin assesses the security and economic agenda Bill Clinton has set for his first trip to Europe as US president

Still chairman of the board

Clinton takes his message to Europe



special obligation to work together for a more democratic and prosperous world.

Western European diplomats based in Washington also generally take a more relaxed view about the state of transatlantic relations than their heads offices back home apparently do. The British embassy, for example, is particularly grateful for US support over the latest Northern Ireland initiative and the French for being allowed to declare victory in the Uruguay Round, though there have been some communications problems with Germany over Somalia and Iran. UK diplomats are also pleased with the pre-Nato consultations and are convinced the summit will go smoothly, in spite of French attempts to give a higher profile to the latest deterioration in Bosnia.

Still, it would be pointless to pretend that the general perception is all of smooth sailing. Jim Hoagland's Washington Post column this week was closer to the mark in its observation that "what is missing is the day-to-day sense of trust and clear private communications that guided the Atlantic relationship through far more difficult times in the past". The reason for this at the highest levels may be obvious - Mr Clinton and his European counterparts share few cold war experiences - but that does not mean its absence makes life any easier.

The emphasis on economic security apart, the constant of Clinton foreign policy bearing most clearly on Europe is its devotion to the cause of reform in Russia. The resurgence of Russian nationalism evident in last month's elections and reflected in statements by Mr Yeltsin's government ever since has led to something of a reappraisal, both of Nato's evolution and the desired pace and extent of reform in Russia itself.

On Nato's development, an earlier, instinctive sympathy held by Mr Christopher and Mr Lake to extending membership sooner rather than later to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic seems to have lost out to the strongly held convictions of Strobe Talbott. The rising star of the Clinton foreign policy team believes this would undermine Mr Yeltsin and boost the nationalists.

This does, however, oversimplify a complex Washington policy debate. Critical objections to making Nato instantly bigger were also advanced by the US military, the alliance's most vital component. The Pentagon was not only concerned with the complications of absorbing military forces of which it knew too little, but also by the security implications of sharing operational knowledge with countries whose political futures as

western-inclined democracies could not be assured (Hungary, for example). The compromise, known as the "Partnership for Peace", is based on creating "habits of co-operation" that could make eventual membership less troublesome.

On Russian reform, too, administration thinking has been fluid over the past month. The initial lesson drawn by Vice-President Al Gore and Mr Talbott after Russia's elections was that the country needed "less shock and more therapy". That has now been amended. This week President Clinton spoke of "more reform and more therapy, more attempts to build a safety net to deal with the consequences of reform but not an attempt to slow down the reform effort".

In Washington political terms, this is a vindication of the approach of the Treasury, specifically for Lloyd Bentsen, the secretary, and Larry Summers, in charge of international affairs. On Monday Mr Summers said in Boston it would be a "grave mistake" to think there was some "third way" for making reform in Russia less painful.

As it is, the US ability to pour vast extra resources behind reform is limited and Congress is unlikely to add to the \$2.5bn in bilateral assistance voted last year. The focus instead will be on disbursing money to areas most in need, for

which there should be leeway as only \$1bn of the \$2.5bn G7 support programme agreed last year has been actually delivered.

Both the plans for Nato and the reassessment of the approach to Russia have stoked the fires of public debate. This is not only because eastern European leaders such as presidents Lech Walesa and Vaclav Havel, both immensely respected in the US, have been so critical (though this did prompt the administration to send a team to eastern Europe, including General John Shalikashvili, new chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, for some smoothing of the presidential path).

A typical critique came from Robert Zoellick, undersecretary of state in the Bush administration, who wrote this week that the problem with "Partnership for Peace" was its lack of substantive criteria for admitting new members to Nato. "We should aim to bring these democracies into Nato at about the same time they enter the European Union," in his view over the next three to six years. The Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal this week broadly agreed.

But Brent Scowcroft and Richard Haass, respectively the head and a senior member of the Bush national security council, thought, in a doom-laden column, US foreign policy was approaching "a point of peril". They doubted a formal expansion of Nato was necessary, but advocated a much tougher US line towards Russia. "We have to make clear that our long term support is not unconditional and will depend on Russia's adherence to political and economic reforms and restraint towards its neighbours" and less severe cuts in US defence spending.

Mr Clinton's response has been careful, acknowledging US concerns about Russian sensibilities. "The signal that Yeltsin sent to me," he said, "is that he did not want to feel that Russia was being isolated, was being moved back into a sort of potential enemy status."

Similarly, he hoped the "limited" Nato approach to eastern Europe would work "because we don't want them to feel threatened by an eastern pull any more, but neither do we want to prejudice the future intentions and policies of Russia and other countries in the newly independent states, especially Ukraine".

The overall goal for Europe, east and west, including Russia, should be the emergence of a more integrated political and economic system, Mr Clinton said. A good start in this direction was for the US "to make as forceful an argument as is possible that the Europeans ought to trade more with them".

As an example, White House officials pointed out, the US has removed some cold war statutes limiting trade with the eastern bloc, as promised to Mr Yeltsin in Vancouver last year. Still had under review is repeal of the Jackson-Vanik amendment governing the granting of most favoured nation trading status to Russia (it now receives an annual waiver).

Strobe Talbott said Mr Clinton would, in effect, be offering more European countries "shareholding" rights in the form of "an arrangement and a mechanism that will give all of the states... an important say in what the post-cold war security order looks like". By this yardstick, the US will remain chairman of the board, but Bill Clinton's Year of Europe, starting tomorrow, is predicated on the other executive directors pulling their weight.

WOMAN IN THE NEWS: A deputy headteacher

Mistress of the 'mot juste'

Every time she walks into her classroom at Summerhill School, a 900-strong comprehensive in the West Midlands, Miss Rita Robbins is ready to do battle - not with her sometimes unruly pupils, but against the excesses of the UK government's education policy.

As deputy headteacher, with the responsibility for implementing the national curriculum at Summerhill, Miss Robbins, 32, has been in the front line. She has had to make sure that the school is in line with the new curriculum - in which the government laid out, in 1988, precisely what subjects should be taught in the schools of England and Wales, and what each subject should contain. This has brought unprecedented upheaval to classrooms: discipline has been a casualty, as have "non-core" subjects such as sociology and business studies.

Now some of these changes will be put into reverse, following the government's acceptance this week of the recommendations of Sir Ron Dearing on reform of the education system. These will cut the time allotted to curriculum teaching by 20 per cent for 11-14-year-olds and virtually abolish it for 14-16-year-olds. Miss Robbins says wryly: "At least this time the changes should be workable."

A French teacher, Miss Robbins has taught at Summerhill, at Kingswinford near Dudley, for 29 years, during which time the area's traditional steel industry has shrivelled. Most parents of her pupils are self-employed.

In spite of her struggles with the rigidities of the curriculum, she has managed to raise standards over the past few years, with 60 per cent of pupils last year gaining the equivalent of five old O-levels - well above

the national average and a notable achievement for a comprehensive in an industrial area.

She says that, in spite of the difficulties of the past five years, she still supports the national curriculum in principle. "There were very positive effects when the curriculum was introduced in that it gave the provision of a basic entitlement [to be taught a core of information] to each pupil. It has also tried to introduce some coherence and progression, but as we now know from Sir Ron, it failed."

Her first problem was that the curriculum was installed in fragments. She circumvented much of this by starting a five-year plan on how the school would phase in the curriculum.

Rules on science, English and mathematics came first, and these subjects "tended to hog curriculum time". Subsidary subjects had to be squeezed in when time could be found. Eventually the whole curriculum was fitted into the school week, but only "at the expense of the extra dimension of enrichment which I felt we had before".

An early casualty was a partly vocational GCSE in "child development", which had been popular with pupils interested in careers in nursing or social services.

Then Miss Robbins and her staff had to find more space to add the elements that they felt were educationally necessary. For example, a second modern language was added, although the curriculum only requires one, because they felt it was important for the children to have a choice. Fitting both German and French into the timetable meant giving lessons in each language for only three periods each week, putting pressure on both teachers and pupils.



Another adroit manoeuvre to make the curriculum work involved splitting the mandatory sex education between biology and religious education. "We saw it as a moral issue as well as biological one."

Now that Sir Ron has freed one day a week to be filled at schools' discretion, Summerhill may reintroduce its old "extra dimension" subjects. First, Miss Robbins must decide who to offer children, older than 14, who will now be covered only by a minimal curriculum, and then sort out the less flexible timetable for children in the first three years of the school.

"My main job now is to take the fear out of the change," she says. "I have already had the heads of science and technology coming in to see what it means for them."

Miss Robbins also has to soothe the unions. Some may still boycott this year's tests, which are included in the Dearing package. No tests took place at Summerhill last year. "The tests didn't accurately or ade-

quately monitor or assess what was in the curriculum. They simply were not credible." She has not seen this year's tests, and is awaiting the unions' next move. "Teachers' experience of the tests so far has not been a good one."

She is happy, however, with one government guideline: education secretary Mr John Patten's call this week that parents take greater responsibility for their children's behaviour in school. This is vital if Summerhill is to reduce the number of pupils it suspends from school, in line with Mr Patten's wishes. "The reason we're excluding more pupils is because there are fewer sanctions we can use. We use detentions but sometimes parents refuse to let their child stay in."

She agrees with Mr Patten that the case is "a dead issue" as a disciplinary aid. It has not been used at Summerhill for more than a decade, and was only used at most about three times a term. The school has only ever expelled one pupil, after three years of disobedience, and the maximum exclusion time from school is now three days, imposed for serious offences such as swearing at teachers.

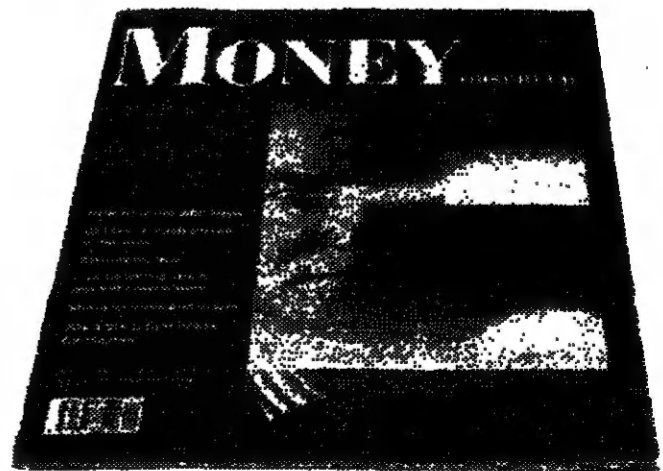
After managing Summerhill through the first three years of the national curriculum, Miss Robbins made further use of her experience in a nine-month secondment to industry. She helped IBM, the computer company, run courses, including on managing change.

Back at Summerhill, caught between a government that still lays down what most pupils should be taught for 90 per cent of the time and the demoralised workforce that must teach the curriculum, Miss Robbins, and thousands of heads and deputies like her, now face a task as difficult as running any large corporation. She does not intend to shirk it.

"With each child we must remember at all times that they will have only one bite of the cherry at their education. We need to get it right."

John Authers

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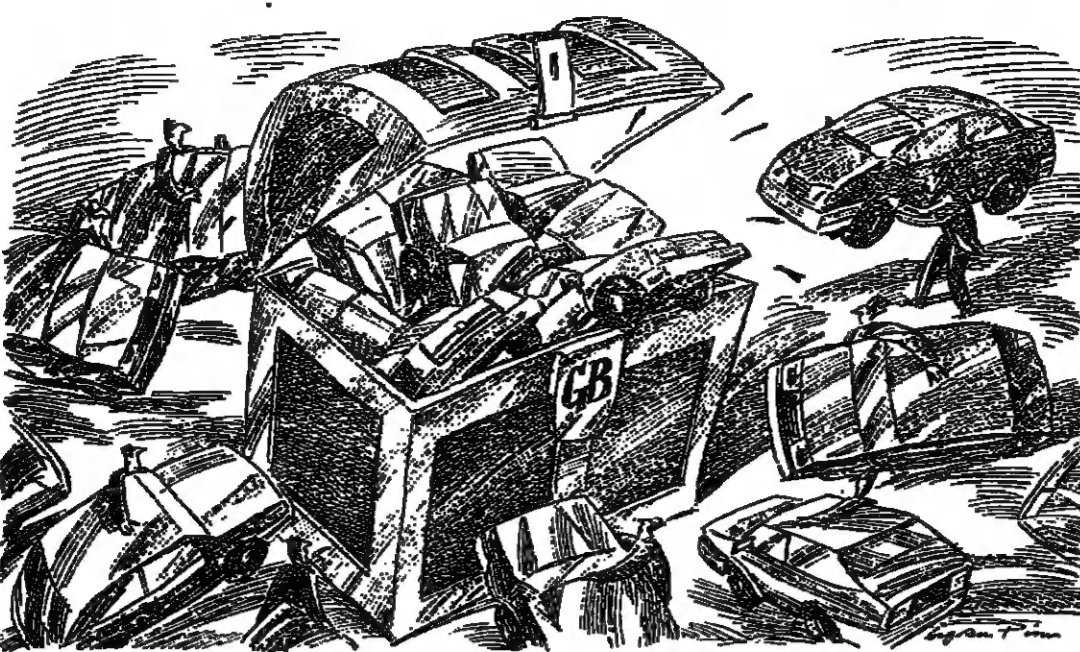
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UK car sales are rising on the back of manufacturers' discounts, says John Griffiths

The price is right



The UK has become a lonely, glittering prize for Europe's recession-battered motor industry. Car makers in continental Europe, surveying the wastelands of their domestic markets, where sales fell last year by up to a quarter, are casting covetous eyes at the one big market in Europe enjoying what now looks like strong and sustainable growth.

New car registrations in the UK increased by 11.6 per cent last year – far more than the industry dared to predict 12 months ago. Even pessimists in the industry now expect sales to climb throughout the year.

But the explanation for the British revival is not a straight-forward tale of rising demand, and suppliers rushing to catch up. Much of the sales growth has been the result of consumers being wooed as never before by carmakers seeking either to stem losses or hang on to profitability and to keep production lines going. With few signs of market recovery on the Continent, consumers can expect the wooing to go on.

The response of the consumer has caused some mayhem and not a little heartache among the big car-making rivals. Where traditionally many motorists would stick with one manufacturer for a lifetime, they are now switching between makers according to which is offering the best deal.

"Today's customer has become mobile, choosy – and totally disloyal," says Mr Alan Pulham, director of the National Franchised Dealers Association.

The break up of customer loyalties, is apparent in the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders figures. Sales in relatively new market niches, particularly leisure four-

wheel-drive vehicles such as Rover's Discovery and "people carriers" like Renault's Espace, are still small but enjoying rapid growth.

Most spectacularly, those manufacturers which have established reputations for diesel models are enjoying a field day: diesel car sales last year almost doubled to 340,000 and they now account for one in five of new cars sold.

Mr Tom Purves, managing director of BMW (GB) says that the German executive carmaker had expected to sell 1,300 of its new diesel 3 and 5 series cars after their launch in the UK in the summer. "We've past 1,300 and simply can't get enough."

In such niche markets sales have risen unaided but in the mainstream the battle is being fought increasingly on price, with the biggest gains and losses in terms of sales last year correlating closely to the size of the discounts being offered.

Ford, once the market leader, is now struggling to maintain its pre-eminence, trailing behind both Vauxhall and Rover in December's sales figures. Last Spring, it cut the price of its new Mondeo saloon by an average of 6 per cent only a fortnight after launch. Subsequently sales revived.

At the same time, sales figures for last year have dispelled any suggestion that, as Japanese makers Nissan, Toyota and Honda strengthened their manufacturing capacity in the UK, they would push aside all other competitors.

The Japanese manufacturers are enjoying healthy growth – but having to invest as heavily in market-

ing as everyone else. Sales of Japanese models in the UK rose by more than 15 per cent last year.

In common with other manufacturers, the Japanese companies are having to fight much more strongly than they expected against some of the Continental manufacturers who were expected to be among their early victims.

A rash of well-received and competitively priced new models, combined with improved quality, successful marketing and generous offers on after-sales service, has led to companies such as Fiat, Peugeot and Citroën enjoying some of the best sales figures for any manufacturer last year.

Sales of Fiats, for instance, which had been falling in the UK since the late 1980s, increased by 38 per cent last year. The company was helped in particular by the introduction of

the tiny, Polish-built Cinquecento which set the pace for a new generation of urban runabouts and which virtually no other European makers can yet rival.

The ferocity of the fighting for supremacy which waged throughout last year – and which can only intensify in the absence of any significant Continental market upturn – has led some in the industry to question whether the recovery is as

strong as it appears.

In carefully-timed broadsides just before and during the London motor show in October Mr Pulham, whose NFDA members sell four-fifths of all new cars, accused manufacturers of desperately trying to preserve market positions by "forcing" the market.

He said dealers were being pressurised into registering cars for which there were no final buyers in order to qualify for manufacturers' sales bonuses. By intensifying the downward pressure on prices, he argued, the practice was having an adverse effect on dealers, and because of the knock-on effects in the second-hand market, ultimately on the motorists as well.

According to Mr Pulham, August alone saw at least 40,000 such cases.

Such attacks on the tactics of carmakers may be prompted partly by dealers' self-interest. More than 2,000 dealerships have gone bust or changed hands in the past two years of recession, as sales margins have been squeezed. Meanwhile, the leading manufacturers are dismissive of the impact of their attempts to increase sales, saying "pre-registration" has been part of the UK car market scene for years.

In addition, industry analysts such as Garel Rhys, professor of motor industry economics at Cardiff Business School, estimate that the net effect of pre-registration is probably only a slight over-statement of the new car market's size. Year-on-year comparisons hold good and yesterday's statistics are a fair reflection of the trend, he believes.

But another grievance of many dealers may prove of more significance: that the interests of individual consumers are being threatened by the practices of carmakers which sell direct to large fleet operators, bypassing the dealer networks.

The NFDA says that such deals, which can involve discounts of 36 per cent or more, now account for more than 300,000 car sales a year – nearly 20 per cent of the total. As recently as the late 1980s, such deals were rare.

The figures highlight the enduring popularity of the company car, many of which are now supplied from fleets, in spite of the progressive erosion in the past decade of their tax advantages. The latest changes to the company car tax regime, which come into effect on April 6, are expected to be broadly neutral.

The NFDA maintains that the discounts offered to fleet buyers have to be paid for somehow – and that small company buyers and private motorists are subsidising them. New car list prices could be cut by 5 per cent if such deals were outlawed, says the NFDA. But the association is not optimistic that its call for such practices to be outlawed will be heeded.

Such disputes over practices, however, cannot disguise a new found churlishness among those who sell as well as make cars. This year, says Mr Ernie Thompson, the former Ford director recently appointed chief executive of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, sales should rise further by nearly 100,000, to 1.8m.

"To put that into perspective, it is still 20 per cent down on the 1989 peak," he says. But for many dealers, the fact that the British recession is history will be enough.

In the main square of Ocosingo, a market town tucked in a mountain valley in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas, the shooting sounded like fireworks being set off to celebrate New Year. But when local people looked outside they saw young men and women, dressed in green with red scarves, wearing black masks and brandishing machine guns.

Groups of guerrillas soon took over the modern town hall, killing four policemen. Then they seized the radio station, the bank and other public buildings. They broke open government stores and encouraged people to take whatever they wanted.

Pierre Housin, a Parisian who had come to Ocosingo to see his daughter marry a local businessman, said the rebels entered the hotels and told the town's handful of tourists they were not at risk. "At 7.30am I saw men in green coming through the town with machine guns, and we were extremely worried. But they weren't after foreign tourists and left us alone." The men then headed for the home of the town's wealthiest rancher, kidnapping him and his family, ransacking the house. His son-in-law was still missing three days later, but the rancher came back safely.

The rebellion in Ocosingo was repeated in two other towns in Chiapas, and in the colonial city of San Cristobal. It was the most violent uprising against the Mexican state since the 1910 revolution which toppled the ruling dictator. The fighters, members of the self-described Zapatista Army of National Liberation, declared war against the government on behalf of the country's 7m Indians.

Commander Marcos, the rebel leader who helped co-ordinate the attack on San Cristobal, said it had been timed to coincide with the effective start of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The insurgents were fighting for democracy, land, food, housing, justice, they said, and started residents.

Speaking from the top floor balcony of the town hall, and wearing the trademark green and red uniform, Commander Marcos told the crowd below that he had taken over the town "because there were no

The uprising in southern Mexico marks a society mired in poverty, writes Damian Fraser

Victory elusive for rebels with a cause



A woman grieving over the death of her cousin in San Cristobal

conditions for free and democratic elections. In our declaration of war we call on the leaders of the state to use their constitutional powers to depose the government of President Carlos Salinas and his cabinet and in its place install a transitional government."

The words proved hollow. Three days after the uprising began, the rebels had abandoned all the towns, leaving graffiti, burnt-out buildings and about 60 dead from clashes with the army. In Ocosingo some 30 were killed by army forces, their bodies lying scattered in the market place which they had made their headquarters. Six were lying face down with bullet holes in the back of their heads.

Most of the guerrillas, up to 2,000 strong, were young Indians from small villages in the surrounding hills and jungles. Many carried AK-47 machine guns; others nothing more than wooden replicas. Some said they were training for years, but others looked as if they had never carried a gun before.

The slick statements of their leaders seemed at odds with the inarticulate explanations offered by the rank and file for the revolt. Along the road from San Cristobal to Ocosingo, eight teenagers said they had never heard of the free trade agreement. They said they had taken up arms to fight against the poverty in which they live.

The group, one as young as 15, had lost its commander and had not eaten for two days. "We have nothing where we live, nothing to eat," said the leader in halting Spanish, as

he clutched a radio with no battery. He said they threw away their weapons as soon as they heard army rocket fire. They thought they would continue to fight, but were not sure.

The insurgents come from Mexico's poorest state, which, with its large Indian population and endemic poverty, is more akin to neighbouring Guatemala than to the rest of Mexico. Indians have generally worked in large farms belonging to landowners of Spanish descent or eked out a living from the corn and beans they produce on small plots of land.

In recent years some 15,000 Indians from San Juan Chamula near San Cristobal have been expelled from their land by *caciques* (local political bosses), partly for embracing protestantism and also for becoming teetotallers, so cutting the value of the *caciques* alcohol monopoly. Other Indians in the jungle have lost land to loggers, the state oil company and cattle ranchers. The abuse of their rights has

peasants. Mr Jacinto Arias, president of an organisation of Mayan and Zoque writers in Chiapas, said: "The situation of Indians has improved in some ways but they are now demanding more. Modernisation and greater communication within the country have made them more aware of their rights." Indian groups throughout Mexico, who have denounced the rebel action, have become increasingly organised in recent years, following their counterparts elsewhere in Latin America.

As aircraft hovered over San Cristobal, firing rockets into the hills, the government was trying to play down the significance of the revolt. Mr Eloy Cantu, a senior official with the interior ministry, said peasants had been manipulated by a group of violent extremists, probably trained abroad.

The political impact of the uprising is still unclear. The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party still remains the overwhelming favourite to win this year's presidential election, but its candidate, Mr Luis Donaldo Colosio, may come under some pressure to stress still further the social aspects of his policies, and soften commitments to more economic change.

The more pressing challenge for the government will come in the weeks and months ahead as the army seeks to root out the guerrillas who have returned to their homes. The government is caught between wanting to capture those involved as soon as possible and not wishing to alienate Indian villages through excessive force, which would attract criticism from human rights groups.

President Salinas said on Thursday that there would be full respect and support for communities as action was taken against the rebels. But he also warned that any further violence would lead to a political clampdown and possibly to a curtailment of civil liberties. This could turn an isolated uprising into something more widespread.

From Mr Arias came a note of warning. "The rebellion is not a broad indigenous movement, but if there is oppression, it could become one," he said. "Indigenous peoples have to be given a voice in society."

The day after Christmas, the BBC showed a feature film-length version of *One Foot in the Grave*, its hit comedy about the curmudgeonly pensioner, Victor Meldrew. The accident-prone grump pulled an audience of 20m for his *One Foot in the Grave* and helped to clinch a holiday ratings triumph for the corporation. On Wednesday the BBC launches its most expensive costume drama, the 6m six-part adaptation of George Eliot's novel, *Middlemarch*.

The contrast this week with the commercial ITV network could not be more stark. There the talk is not of populist programmes and Victorian fiction, but about the cut-and-thrust of multi-million corporate deals and the first signs that newspaper groups, looking over their shoulders at media link-ups in the US, might before long be allowed to own commercial broadcasting companies in the UK.

Following the government's decision in November to allow one company to own two ITV licences, a mould-breaking process of consolidation is under way.

This week a majority of Central shareholders accepted an agreed bid, worth about £750m, by Carlton Communications, holder of the London weekday licence. Meanwhile, London Weekend Television continued its struggle, against apparently overwhelming odds, to avoid being swallowed up by Granada, the leisure and television group, in a hostile bid worth about £270m.

"ITV is undergoing fairly significant change and we will not fully understand it before the end of the year, until the dust settles," said Mr Greg Dyke, chief executive of London Weekend Television.

This week LWT lost a significant round in its battle to stay independent. The company confirmed that takeover talks with Yorkshire-Tyne Tees had collapsed. Under the plan LWT would have taken over the Yorkshire Television broadcasting licence and Anglia would have taken over Tyne Tees. As part of the deal Anglia would have received a share of the combined earnings of the overall Yorkshire-Tyne Tees group, based on the amount it invested in the agreement. Even though York-

Figures and fiction

UK TV groups face upheaval, says Raymond Snoddy



shire was prepared to recommend the deal, the Anglia board said "no", leaving itself a takeover target.

LWT plans to continue with a defence based on its managerial record, backing it up with the publication next week of a profit forecast that could top £40m for 1993. City analysts nevertheless regard a Granada victory as inevitable following the collapse of the Yorkshire talks.

Meanwhile, Lord Hollick, chief executive of MAI, the main shareholder in Meridian Broadcasting, the south of England ITV company, is interested in an agreed merger with Anglia but only at the right price. It is not clear that he will pay the present one of 472p or that Anglia is planning to fall quietly into his arms. But few in the industry believe Anglia is big enough to remain independent in the longer term.

With a further relaxation of the ITV ownership rules possible, allowing ownership of more than two licences before

the end of this year, Carlton, Granada and possibly MAI could emerge as the dominant players in the network.

These chess moves gathered pace against the background of an announcement by national heritage secretary Peter Brooke that the government plans a comprehensive review of the UK's restrictive cross-media ownership rules. At the moment newspaper publishers cannot own more than 20 per cent of a commercial broadcaster in the UK.

The review was promised in November, when the ITV ownership rules were liberalised. But the setting up of the review, bringing together officials from National Heritage, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Treasury and the 10 Downing Street Policy Unit is a sign that change is likely – although to allow newspapers to own ITV companies would require legislation.

The government is trying to square a difficult circle – maintaining diversity and choice for audiences while creating UK media organisations large enough to play on the world stage.

The setting up of the review has pleased newspaper owners, several of whom have been lobbying for months under the banner of the British Media Industry Group for media ownership rules to be eased. The group brings together four newspaper publishers: Associated Newspapers, publisher of the Daily Mail; The Guardian Media Group; Pearson, owner of the Financial Times; and The Telegraph, which wants to expand its television interests.

One option for examination is whether ownership of the media should be treated like other industrial activities and regulated through existing monopoly and mergers rules.

So far, the upheavals have been about purely UK domestic battles, even though since January 1 the relaxation of ownership rules has made it easier for European Union companies to take over ITV companies. So far the silence has been deafening. If a continental invasion were ever to materialise, on top of the existing turmoil, executives at the ITV companies might exclaim – to use Victor Meldrew's catchphrase – "I don't believe it".

EU traveller finds barriers slow to come down

From Dr Harold W D Hughes.

Sir: At the conclusion of Andrew Hill's very relevant article ("Balloon struggles to get airborne", January 5) on the single market and the need for better enforcement towards the level playing field, he mentions the failure to withdraw passport formalities across member state boundaries.

In my recent experience, this is getting worse, not better. For a simple flight between the UK and continental Europe I have usually been obliged to produce my passport on no less than three occasions: once at

check-in, then in passport control, and just before boarding the aircraft. We were surely all told that the coming of the European Union would do away with this kind of thing.

Is a new law to be enacted? For all governmental actions (especially those stated to have the reduction of bureaucracy as their objective) greater bureaucracy will result.

Harold Hughes, Director-general, UK Offshore Operators Association, 3 Hans Crescent, London SW1

£1m is not happiness for all

From Mr J E Barnes.

Sir: Looking up R L Webb's letter (January 2) with regard to the proposed £1m premium bond prize, I would go further and suggest that this sum be divided into prizes of £1,000 each. Surely, the thoughts of Micawber: £1,000 for most equals happiness and £1m for a few equal unhappiness all round.

And unless Ernie takes note of public opinion I intend to draw out my not inconsiderable holding, which until recently attracted a regular prize of £50, which encouraged me to buy more.

J E Barnes, 36 Lakeside Park Drive, Raydon, Southwold, Suffolk IP18 6YB

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Number One Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HL

Fax 071 873 5938. Letters transmitted should be clearly typed and not hand written. Please set fax for finest resolution

Companies increasingly willing to help promote training effort

From Mr Graham Hoyle.

Sir: David Soskice's article, "UK's wrong turning on training" (January 6), outlined persuasively why British industrial employers have been historically less committed and involved in vocational training than their international competitors. That the UK is lagging behind is not disputed. He concludes, however, that our employers will not, indeed cannot, change; therefore the education system must continue to bail them out.

The UK cannot afford to adopt such a defeatist stance. I believe the growing acceptance by companies large and small of the need to commit themselves to being "investors in people", systematically developing the skills and potential of their workforces, demonstrates a potential change in

industry's approach to skill development. This is a long overdue and welcome revolution that needs everyone's support.

The article also appears to suggest that the high-level vocational qualifications that will be achieved through the proposed modern apprenticeship will in some way be of lower value than traditional educational qualifications. This is quite incorrect. Vocational qualifications measure and accredit the application of knowledge learned – knowledge often learned quite rightly at educational institutions. Indeed, they are a natural development of the successful "applied learning" courses that were the hallmark of polytechnics in the 1970s and 1980s. We must move away from the damaging either/or, or "better

than" debate. There is a need to encourage everyone to achieve higher qualifications, vocational and (so-called) academic. As such, the proposed modern apprenticeship offers another route to which many will, for the first time, be prepared to say "yes".

Finally, the assertion that the UK needs organisational and computing, rather than vocational, skills cannot be left unchallenged. The former are vocational skills. The challenge is that both higher education offerings and apprenticeships must deliver these with full employer support. Graham Hoyle, chief executive, Gloucestershire Training and Enterprise Council, Conway House, 33-35 Worcester Street, Gloucester GL1 3AJ

Dance scene

From Ms Susan Hoyle.

Sir: In the introduction to his lively article, "Find the dancers a home" (January 1), Clement Crisp assumes the Arts Council has "arranged" to scale down London Contemporary Dance Theatre and increase the size of Rambert Dance Company.

It is in fact the artistic directors of the Contemporary Dance Trust and Rambert, not the Arts Council, who have determined the future direction and size of each company. It is a pity that Mr Crisp's very cogent plea for the establishment of a dance house is marred by factual inaccuracy and a limited view of our diverse and innovative contemporary dance scene. Susan Hoyle, dance director, The Arts Council of Great Britain, 14 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3NQ

Correct representation of views on local government

From Mr Peter Crowe.

Sir: I refer to Mr Philip C Yull's letter (January 4) concerning local government reorganisation. The Teesside and District Chamber of Commerce, with some 1,100 member companies, has had a local government working group with the Confederation of British Industry and the Teesside Small Business Club for many years now, and has been consulting both its members and the larger business community over this issue for some considerable time. Our members range in size from the region's very largest companies to one-man-bands. Representations made on their behalf are their own views and are not made, as Mr Yull states, by "those who have a vested interest in the debate".

Mr Yull refers to partnerships between the local councils and the private sector. This chamber of commerce was invited by all our local councils to assist them in developing their City Challenge bids and we have representatives on both the boards

and executive committees of Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough City Challenge groups, as well as specialist working groups.

The chamber movement, both on Teesside and nationally, has an excellent record of partnership with local government. My attendance at the launch of the putative Tees Valley Development Company on a "bitterly cold foggy morning" (as Mr Yull describes it), on behalf of the Teesside Chamber of Commerce, is an indication that we will continue to work with local government on economic development in our region, as we have been doing for some 130 years.

We believe that, having consulted our members extensively, we have correctly represented their views concerning the future of local government in the region. Peter Crowe, chief executive, Teesside Chamber of Commerce, Commerce House, Exchange Square, Middlesbrough, Cleveland

COMPANY NEWS: UK

Granada goes on the offensive in LWT bid

By Raymond Snoddy

Granada, the leisure and television group, last night went on the offensive in its hostile takeover bid for London Weekend Television, now worth more than £700m, with a new appeal to LWT shareholders.

In a letter to them Mr Alex Bernstein, Granada's chairman, said the closing price of 563p for Granada's shares on Thursday valued each LWT share at 85p, a premium of 79p, or 14 per cent, to the LWT share price on the last dealing day before the offer.

Granada's shares rose 26p to 579p yesterday, an increase that took the value of the share deal past £700m. Mr Bernstein warned in the letter: "We believe that if you reject our offer the current level of LWT's share price is unlikely to be sustained."

The offer was extended for

two weeks after the first closing date of December 29 when Granada received acceptances covering 2.31 per cent of LWT's equity to add to the 17.5 per cent already held in the London ITV company.

Investors were waiting for the Granada offer to be sweetened but the pressure to make an improvement was reduced by the collapse of LWT's takeover talks with Yorkshire-Tyne Tees.

The talks under which LWT would have taken over Yorkshire and Anglia Television would take over Tyne Tees were scuppered earlier this week when Anglia rejected the plan at a board meeting.

The Anglia rejection came despite proposals that would have meant Anglia receiving a share of any combined profits from Yorkshire-Tyne Tees.

The proportion was to have been determined by the amount of money each

company put into the deal. In his letter Mr Bernstein renewed the Granada claim that LWT, with only "one business" had neither the size nor the resources to take full advantage of new opportunities.

Granada pointed out that brokers were forecasting pre-tax profits for 1993 of between £35.5m and £37m for LWT.

"Even if the estimate of profits before tax for 1993 were some £45m, implying earnings per share of 27.5p, you should ask yourself how sustainable an increase of that magnitude would be," the Granada chairman wrote.

LWT will publish its profit forecast next week but there are signs that the company is preparing a surprise defence to try to keep its independence. Meanwhile, the Office of Fair Trading has extended its investigation into the deal.

Pace of flotations continues as United Carriers seeks listing

By Catherine Milton

The frantic pace of the new issues market seemed barely to have skipped a beat over the holidays as a parcels and freight distribution company yesterday publicly announced its intention to float - just one week into the new year.

United Carriers Group, which owns one of the main operators in the heavy parcels and light freight sector within the UK's transport and distribution industry, intends to seek a listing on the London Stock Exchange by way of a placing likely to value the company at a maximum £50m.

The placing will raise between £5m and £10m of new money.

"We will use the cash raised from the listing to finance depots," said Mr Allan Binks, chairman, who with his three fellow board members expects to become a millionaire as a result of the flotation. It is not yet clear what stake the board will have after the flotation.

Mr Binks said the move would provide an exit for the 35 per cent stake held by venture capitalists, led by Phil-drew Ventures. They backed the management in a £56m buy-out from Buzul, now a paper and packing company but then a conglomerate.

Buzul had acquired the business, which then included an engineering arm, in 1985 for £26m. By 1988 the parcels side was incurring losses as fierce price competition reigned in its overcrowded market.

Following the buy-out, the



On the road to flotation: Nigel Sargent, finance director, hitches a ride on one of the group's lorries driven by Allan Binks

management team reorganised the parcels and freight distribution business, adding further services in the same sector and selling non-core operations.

Today, United Carriers operates from 34 depots nationwide with a staff of more than 3,000. As well as business-to-business deliveries of larger parcels, it provides several specialist distribution services. The company offers Europe-

wide distribution through the General Parcel network, under which operators within 18 countries combine to form a cross-border service.

Operating profits on continuing activities, before exceptional items, were £4.5m in the year to December 1992. Turnover was £93m. Cash inflow was £8m and borrowings were about £10m, against £24m of shareholders' funds.

SNC director poised to retire

Mr Anthony Abrahams, managing director of the UK marketmaking operations of Smith New Court, is to retire from his executive duties in April.

He will remain on the board as a non-executive director. Yesterday Mr Abrahams sold 175,000 SNC shares at 41.5p each, while his wife Celia sold another 25,000 at the same price. The couple still own 106,027 shares.

Mr David Marks, currently deputy managing director, succeeds Mr Abrahams, while Mr Colin Taylor and Mr Adrian Pinkus become deputy managing directors.

CHC Helicopter lifts stake in Brintel to 90%

By Bernard Simon in Toronto

CHC Helicopter Corp of Newfoundland has lifted its stake in Brintel Holdings, the UK helicopter operator which was formerly part of Mr Robert Maxwell's business empire, from 40 per cent to 90 per cent.

CHC has also acquired the outstanding 50 per cent of the preference shares and plans to make an offer soon for the remaining ordinary shares, held by the employees.

The shares were bought from institutions and Brintel's management. The total cost, assuming the

offer to Brintel's employees is accepted, will be about £438m (£18m).

Brintel, based in Aberdeen, was formed a year ago to acquire the assets of British International Helicopters from the administrator. In the 10 months to November 30 1993 revenues were £75m for net profit of £38m.

It operates 25 heavy and medium helicopters servicing North Sea oil rigs. It also provides simulator training for commercial and military helicopters, and operates a shuttle service between Penzance, Cornwall, and the Scilly Isles.

Putting away their knitting needles

A growing number of friendly societies are diversifying into new areas, reports Alison Smith

It is hard to think of a more unlikely bunch of revolutionaries than a group which includes the Dentists Provident Society and the Metropolitan Police Friendly Society.

Yet this week, by joining the growing number of friendly societies which are using their ability to become incorporated to spread their wings and extend the range of services they can offer, they are contributing to a movement which has implications for the financial services sector more generally.

Altogether, 13 societies have taken advantage of the powers they acquired under the Friendly Societies Act 1992 - 10 of them doing so this week.

In numerical terms they are only a fraction of the 450 or so extant societies, but since they include the two largest, this group now accounts for more than three quarters of the £8bn or so funds under management by friendly societies.

Societies see the advantages of incorporation clearly. Previous legislation tied them more closely to their origins in the co-operative movement and in welfare provision than some thought necessary.

They were limited to selling long-term contracts, such as life assurance and pensions policies, and also faced restrictions on the range of tax-exempt investments they could offer.

The 1992 Act allowed them to incorporate and set up subsidiaries to carry out a range of related activities, provided that

So far, however, the main societies are looking to financial services.

Liverpool Victoria, which has £2.8bn under management, will offer buildings and home contents insurance, and is planning to act as an agent for mortgage business together with a building society.

Royal Liver Assurance,

The society, which has £717m under management, is a far cry from the long-standing, collecting societies. It was set up in 1975 to market tax-free savings, and sells products to its members through, for example, independent financial advisers and through newspaper advertising and direct mail.

Like the collecting societies, however, Mr Barry Chambers, Family Assurance's marketing director, sees the future of the welfare state as offering a significant opportunity. "Friendly societies are united in making sure the sector gets a share of the cake," he said.

He added that the society would also be interested in moving into fund management for charities and small pension funds and providing administrative services to other societies.

These changes do not mean that the friendly society sector will immediately change completely.

Many, often smaller, societies will still see incorporation as irrelevant. Nor is there likely to be a stampede among those which do incorporate into esoteric areas in which they lack previous experience.

Ms Marion Poole, general secretary of the National Conference of Friendly Societies, described the societies as "sensibly cautious".

"Friendly societies are going to take their time, if only to avoid the equivalent of buying a chain of estate agents just before the bottom falls out of the property market," she said.

For the longer term, however, the largest friendly societies have shown their determination to adapt in order to survive. They will not simply, in a much-used phrase, "stick to their knitting", even if they are practising their crochet before considering fancy embroidery.

"If I could pay something now to make sure my mother would never come and live with me I probably would"

Trafalgar completes last stage of rescue package

By Simon Davies

Trafalgar House yesterday completed the final hurdle in its financial restructuring when shareholders unanimously approved a proposed £425m rights issue and placing of convertible preference shares.

Mr Simon Keswick, Trafalgar's new chairman, described the rights issue - the company's second over a 10-month period - as providing a "fresh start". Analysts agreed that it was a turning point in the fortunes of the troubled conglomerate, and suggested that further capital raising would be "unthinkable" within the next two years.

Shareholders were being asked to approve a 1-for-3 convertible preference share issue, and a further £70m placement of convertibles aimed at broadening the company's institutional shareholding base. The

capital raising represents a rescue package to offset exceptional write-downs of £397m, which brought the valuations of the group's properties, hotels and other investments down to realistic levels.

The acceptance of the rights issue represents a victory for 25 per cent shareholder Hongkong Land, the cash-rich property investment arm of the colony's Jardine Matheson group.

Hongkong Land was the force behind the restructuring, which followed the appointment of its finance director to the Trafalgar board. The Jardine group has secured short-term credit lines for Trafalgar from HSBC Holdings, which has historically strong bonds with the "princely house".

In August its control will be further demonstrated by the arrival of Mr Nigel Rich, Jardine's "talpa" - or managing director - as the new chief executive.

Williamson Tea ahead at £6.15m

Profits of Williamson Tea Holdings rose from £4.23m to £6.15m pre-tax for the six months to September 30. Turnover rose by £2.7m to £20.7m.

Directors said the results should not be taken as a guide to the full year because owing to its seasonal nature the tea crop is not harvested equally throughout the 12 months.

Adverse climatic conditions reduced the Indian crop but there were improvements in both Kenya and Tanzania.

Earnings emerged at 100.8p (74.33p) per share and the interim dividend is a same-again 10p.

The company is ultimately owned by George Williamson Holdings.

Ensign Trust sells 16.7% stake in Ivory & Sime

By James Buxton

Two Scottish groups now control significant stakes in Ivory & Sime, the quoted Edinburgh-based fund management company, following the sale of Ensign Trust's 16.7 per cent stake in the company.

Abtrust, the Aberdeen-based fund management group, has bought 3m shares in Ivory & Sime - amounting to a 6.9 per cent holding on behalf of clients which include unit trusts and investment trusts under Abtrust's management.

Scottish Value Trust, an Edinburgh-based investment

trust, has bought 1.8m shares, representing 6.3 per cent of the equity.

Ensign Trust, a company controlled by the Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund, sold its 4.8m shares in Ivory & Sime after the fund manager lost contracts to manage investment portfolios controlled by the pension fund.

Other purchasers of the Ensign Trust stake have not identified themselves.

The sale of the Ensign Trust stake leaves Sumitomo Life of Japan as the biggest shareholder in Ivory & Sime, with 15 per cent.

DSG International acquires Swaddlers

DSG International, a listed US-based company specialising in the manufacture and marketing of branded disposable nappies, has acquired Swaddlers, the manufacturer of Togs and Cares disposable nappies, from Angelini, Swaddlers' Italian parent.

The deal, for an undisclosed sum, will mean the closure of Swaddlers' plant in Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, and its relocation to Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

A third of Swaddlers' 90 employees will be offered transfers. DSG nappy brands are sold in more than 20 countries: it has manufacturing plants in North America, Europe, East Asia and Australia.

North Sea Assets £1.35m purchase

North Sea Assets, through its HMB Subwork subsidiary, has acquired Scandive, a leading privately-owned Norwegian operator of remote operated vehicles, for £1.35m cash. HMB is the largest British-

owned operator of remote operated vehicles with a strong presence in the North Sea, West Africa and the Middle East.

Estates & General keeps banks' support

Estates & General, the property investor and developer, said that its bankers had agreed to provide continuing support to satisfy the company's cash requirements through to December 31 1994.

In September, the company reported reduced pre-tax losses of £1.53m for the six months to June 30. The comparable figure of £10.3m was after an exceptional provision of £7.4m.

The company also announced that it was entering negotiations for an extension to its banking facilities. In April it reached agreement for continuing support to December 31.

Wyko makes South African disposal

Wyko Group has disposed of Wyko Bearings & Electronics, its wholly owned South Afri-

Limit makes £22m increase in commitments to Lloyd's

By Richard Lapper

London Insurance Market Investment Trust, the biggest of Lloyd's 21 corporate members, yesterday announced a £22m increase in its commitments to the Lloyd's insurance market.

Limit has raised £280m from institutional and retail investors and will provide backing for 101 syndicates managed by 33 managing agents and will provide nearly a third of the £1.6bn in Lloyd's capacity supplied by corporate capital.

The final allocation of £202.5m compares with £480.5m previously agreed with manag-

ing agents when Limit, which was sponsored by Samuel Montagu and James Capel, issued its listing particulars in November last year.

The managing agents to which additional capacity has been allocated are Wellington, Kiln, DP Mann, RCB, Spreckley Villiers Burnhope and Venton. Limit is supporting three syndicates not included in its listing particulars.

Two of these - 1038 and 1184 - were previously part of the Merrett Group, whose Lloyd's underwriting interests were transferred to separate agencies late last year. The third new syndicate, 1215, was cre-

ated through the recruitment of the underwriting team of 418, another Merrett syndicate. Syndicate 1215, managed by Janson Green agency, may accept the reinsurance to the close of syndicate 418's 1991, 1992 and 1993 pure underwriting years but it will not assume responsibility for 418's underwriting liabilities in respect of 1990 and prior years.

The agency most favoured by Limit is Murray Lawrence, nine of whose syndicates have been allocated £50m of Limit's capacity. Other agencies favoured by Limit include the Brookbank Group (£45m) and Banksie Syndicates (£40m).

Hopkinsons shares fall on warning

Shares of Hopkinsons Group dipped 5p to 43p yesterday after Mr Bill Goodall, chairman of the industrial abrasives, plastic products and gas control equipment group, warned of a pre-tax deficit in the second half.

Hopes for improvements at Bryan Donkin Engineering and the Carborundum Abrasives operation in Germany had not been realised, he said. The group would, nevertheless, record a profit for the year before any provision for future restructuring costs. A cost reduction programme was being implemented and it expected to maintain the annual dividend.

The group is expanding its plastics side with the purchase of Scottish Foam's plastic injection division for £1m cash plus about £120,000 cash, dependent on stock valuation.

Ash & Lacy buy

Ash & Lacy has paid about £600,000 cash for Walker Brothers (Galvanizing), a subsidiary of BBAEA. For the year to end-June 1993 Walker incurred a pre-tax loss of £290,000 on turnover of £2.8m.

Terence Chapman acquires Synergo

By Alan Carr

Terence Chapman Associates, a privately held management consultancy based in the City, has come to the rescue of Synergo Technology, a small software house financially damaged by the Stock Exchange Taurus fiasco.

It has paid an undisclosed sum for the nine-year old London-based software house which supplies stockbroking, stock lending and settlement software products to brokers and institutional investors.

A profitable company with 100 staff and revenue of £3.5m in 1992, it was hard hit by the

cancellation of Taurus, the Stock Exchange's proposed automated settlement system, in which it had invested £1.8m. Despite a respectable client list, the losses on Taurus left it with a severely weakened balance sheet.

The acquisition is Terence Chapman's first. For 1992-93 it had turnover in excess of £5m (£3.1m) and is planning to float within the next five years.

Terence Chapman said its interest in Synergo lay in the company's expertise in open and client-server systems. The two companies would operate independently of each other under a group structure.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ASSOCIATED Nursing Services: Offer for Broadwater Homes accepted in respect of 719,305 shares (57.82 per cent). ANS now controls 1.05m shares, representing 84.47 per cent. Offer remains open until January 21.

BANNER HOMES Group has received valid acceptances for its recent rights issue in respect of 3.55m new ordinary shares (98.4 per cent). Subscribers have been found for the balance at a premium of about 30p a share.

BODYCOTE International is buying the Mechanical Metallurgy Laboratory from the government's Defence Research Agency for an undisclosed sum.

ELECTROCOMPONENTS has, through its RS Components division, formed a 50-50 joint venture with the Control Group of New Delhi.

FKI subsidiary, Bristol Babcock, has received an order exceeding \$5m (£3.3m) from El Paso Natural Gas, one of the largest gas pipeline companies in the US. The order is for the supply and installation of a radio-based SCADA system to automate the measurement and control of 1,300 gas wells primarily in the Farmington, New Mexico, region.

KELT Energy has completed its acquisition of the Cameroon upstream operations of Total, which include an interest in the producing Mound oilfield, the floating export terminal, and a number of oil, gas and gas condensate discoveries. Kel's equity will be equivalent

to a 13.33 per cent revenue interest in all of the properties. **LIT HOLDINGS:** Qualifying shareholders applying for more than their minimum entitlement in the recent 1-for-3 open offer will receive up to a maximum 1 further share for every 5.82m new ordinary shares deemed to be held at the close of business on record day.

OSBORN ESTATES has changed its name to Orb Estates.

ROYAL LIVER Assurance, one of the largest and longest established friendly societies, has announced its incorporation on January 1, under the Friendly Societies Act 1992. Funds under management total over £1bn.

SANDERSON MURRAY and Elder (Holdings) has changed its name to Sanderson Bramall Motor Group.

SERF of the 49.5m new shares offered in the recent rights issue some 29.5m shares, representing the renounced rights of John Fryte and certain members of his family and Ray Deeks, have been placed with institutional and other investors. Of the balance acceptances for 17.9m shares (86.8 per cent) were received.

TAY HOMES: The recent rights issue was accepted in respect of 7.09m new ordinary shares, some 97 per cent of the number offered.

TORDAY & CARLISLE is disposing of one of its long leasehold properties at Beeston, Leeds, for £500,000 in cash. The proceeds will be used to reduce debt.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED

| | Current payment | Date of payment | Corresponding dividend | Total for year | Total last year |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Jersey Elect | 24 | Feb 25 | 24 | 37 | 36 |
| Williamson Tea | 10 | Mar 1 | 10 | 37 | 22.5 |

Dividends shown pence per share net.

Lofs agrees \$50m bank facility

London & Overseas Freighters has reached agreement in principle with the Chase Manhattan Bank for \$50m (£33.7m) of additional funds.

The new borrowings are to finance additional instalments of the purchase price for the London Glory and to help finance the purchase and upgrade on one or two additional tankers. Of the total some \$5m may be used for general corporate purposes. All amounts borrowed under the additional facility, other than to finance the London Glory, must be repaid prior to the delivery of the vessel but may be re-borrowed for that purpose. Upon delivery of the London Glory all borrowings will convert to a term loan repayable over eight years.

Medeva and Proteus in joint venture

Medeva, the pharmaceuticals company, and Proteus Interna-

tional, the computer-aided molecular modelling group, have formed Beavermade, a 50-50 joint venture company.

Beavermade was created by the two companies to combine their expertise in the production of new synthetic vaccines and therapeutics for humans. Initially it will concentrate on an oral hepatitis B vaccine and a new hepatitis C vaccine.

Glynwed buys RTZ Metal Stockholders

Glynwed, the Birmingham-based engineering group, is extending its European metals distribution business with the purchase of RTZ Metal Stockholders from RTZ, the minerals group.

It would not disclose the purchase price but said that RTZ Metal Stockholders had a net asset value of £5.3m.

Glynwed recently sold its metals distribution business in the US.

Regalian joint venture acquisition

Regalian Properties, through its joint venture with the Sun-cre Group of Hong Kong, is

buying a terrace of houses in London for £1m. It is intended to convert them into apartments following a development period of 22 months a gross realisation of more than £5m is expected.

Yule Catto closes Dutch subsidiary

Yule Catto, the speciality chemicals and building products group, is to close Nijls in Vale, its wholly owned Dutch subsidiary, later this year following completion of its existing contracts.

Nijls in Vale, which makes architectural facades mainly in the Netherlands, incurred estimated operating losses of £1.27m (£900,000) and an early return to profitability is not expected.

Closure costs are estimated at £1.65m and about 70 jobs will be affected by the decision.

Yule Catto's 1993 results will make provision for Nijls in Vale's anticipated losses and will also reflect a £1.4m charge in respect of goodwill which arose on the acquisition and which had previously been set against reserves.

Banks fail to stop slide in Metallgesellschaft shares

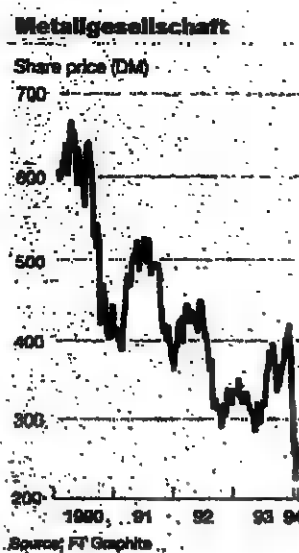
By Christopher Perkins
in Frankfurt

Metallgesellschaft's share price fell almost 20 per cent in Frankfurt yesterday following a turbulent session in which the loss-ridden group's shareholders bailed themselves out of the market.

After a day's suspension to allow markets to digest the DM1.8bn (\$1.1bn) loss and the call on creditor banks and shareholders for DM3.2bn in aid, the shares closed down DM52.50 on Wednesday's price of DM218. The price had fluctuated between DM202 and DM227.

Traders expected more erratic movements early next week, at least until Wednesday, when creditor banks are due to respond to rescue proposals prepared by the new management and Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank, the group's shareholder-cum-house banks.

Analysts believed the banks would provide the necessary backing, basing their judgment on the relatively modest loss in the share value yesterday. Traders said the banks were clearly supporting the



stock to ensure the planned share issue, priced at DM1.8bn, remained practicable.

Long-term prospects for the share price were unclear, although Mr Kajo Neukirchen, the new chairman, may have more indications of his restructuring plans at a press conference, provisionally set for late next week.

Most interest is focused on a

list of planned disposals among the company's assets, which few clear details have yet appeared. Mr Neukirchen has undertaken to reduce the payroll by up to DM700m a year.

Mr Neukirchen has taken over a company with a potential total loss of DM3.3bn, including a possible DM1.5bn in losses which may be incurred in unwinding New York oil futures positions.

His predecessor, Mr Helmut Schimmelbusch, died just before Christmas, is under criminal investigation, it emerged yesterday. The Frankfurt public prosecutors have taken up the case following a complaint by a small shareholder.

Mr Schimmelbusch and his wife, Mrs. Helmut, were named in the case, which is being investigated by the German Companies Act. The main complaint relates to their failure to report a loss which amounted to half the company's equity base.

Mr Neukirchen's company formally announced a pre-tax deficit of DM497m for the year to the end of September.

Groupe Fournier in talks to buy laboratory

By John Riddick

Groupe Fournier, the French pharmaceuticals, chemical and allied group, yesterday said that it was in advanced stages of negotiations concerning the acquisition of a Swedish pharmaceuticals company, Pharmacia.

The negotiations involve the purchase of the pharmaceutical operations of Pharmacia Laboratories, a division of Pharmacia, which was formerly part of Sweden's Procter & Gamble.

Groupe Fournier said the planned acquisition was aimed at strengthening its position in the Italian pharmaceutical market. Pierre Fournier, the group's chairman, would be taking over the existing Italian interests, including Pharmacia.

A statement from Groupe Fournier said that it was under-represented in Italy. Europe's third largest drugs market. It said the company regarded Italy as an important strategic market in the introduction of health care products and pharmaceuticals.

Groupe Fournier said the acquisition of Pharmacia Laboratories would be a major step in the group's expansion in Italy.

Renault sees profit despite downturn

By John Riddick in Paris

Renault, the French state-owned car group, should report a profit for the year in spite of the sharp downturn in the European car market, Mr Patrick Faure, the company's assistant managing director, said yesterday.

Presenting sales figures for the year, Mr Faure said the decline in the European car market, which amounted to about 2m vehicles, would have a major financial impact on Renault's results. But he expected a small profit margin still to be achieved.

In 1992, Renault reported

profits of FF5.7bn (\$866m).

Mr Faure said he expected slight growth in the French and European car markets but cautioned that predictions were difficult as car markets had become more volatile.

Renault's total sales of cars and light commercial vehicles fell by about 12 per cent in 1992 to 1.76m units, while its European sales fell by 18.6 per cent to 1.4m units. Mr Faure said the decline was equivalent to the output of one of its factories, while the contraction of the European market as a whole, to 12.6m units, was equivalent to the output of a large car producer.

In spite of the depressed

markets, the French group noted some bright spots. It said it had maintained its share of the European car market at 10.6 per cent and had increased its share of the French market to 28.4 per cent from 26.6 per cent.

Renault's position in the small car market was strengthened by the launch of the Twingo, which received 100,000 orders between its launch in April and the end of the year. Together with the Clio and the Superfive, the Twingo prompted an increase in Renault's share of France's small car market to 30 per cent from 28 per cent.

In Europe, the UK

was the only market to show an overall improvement last year and Renault increased its share there to 106,200 from 90,500. Italy, Spain and Portugal were the most difficult markets, with Renault suffering falls in sales and market share.

Renault is on the list of 21 publicly owned companies for privatisation by the French government. The sale of the government's 80 per cent stake is scheduled for this year, in spite of the fact that Renault's planned merger with Volvo which was meant to take effect at the beginning of next month.

Pacific Telesis to cut 10,000 jobs

By Martin Dickson
in New York

Pacific Telesis, the Francisco-based Baby Bell telephone company, is to take a \$570m fourth-quarter loss to cover a corporate restructuring which will eliminate 10,000 jobs by the end of 1997.

This is the latest of several large job-cutting programmes announced in recent months by America's local telecommunications companies as they

restructure in the wake of the spin-off of the Bell System into a separately quoted company. The reserve, with additional charges of \$100m, will reduce fourth-quarter earnings by \$1.58 a share.

The job cuts involve Pacific Bell, Pacific Telesis's most important business, which covers the California telephone market. It plans to cut 3,000 jobs in 1993 and 7,000 more over the next three years. The subsidiary employs about 100,000 people.

Pacific Bell said the restructuring was part of a redesign of the company using a management technique called process re-engineering, which involves an examination of the way tasks are performed.

It is instituting a cost-cutting

programme, including a reduction of management levels and deferred executive salary.

"This will improve our services, meet our customers' need for lower prices and further reduce our costs for expanded competition," said Mr Phil Quigley, Pacific Bell's president.

Pacific Bell announced two months ago that it would spend \$100m to launch a multi-media communications super-highway system in territory - one of the largest network modernisation programmes announced by local US telephone companies.

Preussag rescues French metals division

By Christopher Perkins

Preussag, the German engineering and metal group, is to prop up its ailing French subsidiary Metallgesellschaft with a capital injection of between DM120m and DM150m (\$71m-£45m).

In spite of the fact that a satisfactory group result for 1992 was not achieved, Preussag's share price dropped to DM11 in Frankfurt yesterday.

The stock market was shaken by rumours of a DM400m (\$240m) rescue plan for the French subsidiary and uncertainty generated by the crisis at Metallgesellschaft, which had sought to fund a bail-out package valued at DM3.2bn.

Preussag's rescue of Metallgesellschaft was a surprise, although a statement from Metallgesellschaft said it would be markedly higher than the previous year's FF167m because of rapidly falling prices for iron and zinc, its main products.

The business was FF142m in the red for the first six months of last year.

In return for the rescue, Preussag will take a 5 per cent stake in Metallgesellschaft's die-casting and galvanisation businesses in Germany.

The price of the stake will be set by independent auditors.

Commerzbank seeks DM950m

By Christopher Perkins

Commerzbank, Germany's third-biggest stock market listed bank, yesterday unveiled plans for a DM950m (\$595m) rights issue, sweetening the offer with a promise of a DM2 dividend increase to DM12 for 1993.

The bank attempted to sharpen appetites for the new shares with the promise that interesting business prospects in the financial services operation would have a favourable impact on 1994 results.

The issue, which will be a smaller financing move early last year, will mean Commerzbank will increase equity capital to DM16bn and achieve its aim of raising the bank's capital-to-assets ratio to 5 per cent from 4.6 per cent in one step.

As on the occasion of the last rights issue, the latest issue is

not supported by a full-year profits forecast. However, Mr Martin Kohlhaussen, chairman, was confident to give an initial preview of strong 1992 results in January, just days before the subscription period opened. Last November, he announced profits ahead 53 per cent for the first 10 months of 1992.

Shareholders will be able to subscribe to the year's issue - a 1-for-10 at DM315 a share - between January 24 and February 7. The issue will be eligible for dividend payments from January 1994, the bank said in a statement.

Commerzbank stock has recently been trading at around DM80 compared with a 12-month peak of DM140, which was reached amid rumours of a possible takeover, and which led to the company's outperformance of other big banks.

However, all German banks last year increased their provision against bad debts. They expect this year to feel the impact of recession. Moody's Investors Service downgraded Commerzbank's long-term credit rating last October.

Credit watch agencies believe German corporate insolvencies will increase by about 10 per cent next year.

Commerzbank's DM2 dividend increase includes a DM1 payment attributable to a recent lowering of corporate tax rates, which many banks have said they will pass on to shareholders.

All three banks expect

Skandia takes Spanish insurer

By Shiraz Sidani in New Delhi

Skandia, the Swedish insurance group, is to buy the outstanding 55 per cent of Spanish pension insurer Interseguros de Seguros y Reaseguros, from Caja de Seguros y Reaseguros, the Spanish insurance company. Reuter reports from Stockholm.

Interseguros was established through a joint-venture between Skandia and CASER in 1980.

Skandia said the transaction was in line with its operating strategy which was aimed toward increasing emphasis on long-term insurance savings.

Caparo chief in Indian steel stamping venture

By Shiraz Sidani in New Delhi

Mr Swraj Paul, chairman of Caparo, the Indian steel group, yesterday signed an agreement with Maruti Udyog, the Indian car manufacturer, to set up a steel stamping plant in India.

Mr Paul will own 60 per cent of Caparo Maruti, with Maruti Udyog and Maruti Techno Sales, a Maruti joint-venture company, will each hold 20 per cent.

The new company, due to start production in April 1994, will be located at Maruti's joint

venture complex at Gurgaon, near Delhi. It will augment Maruti's steel metal pressing capacity with an 80,000 sqm plant, possibly rising to 100,000 sqm.

This is the first investment that Mr Paul, a London-based non-resident Indian industrialist, has made in India.

Maruti, a joint venture between the Indian government and Suzuki Motor of Japan, plans to increase production to 230,000 cars by 1994. The company, until recently wholly government-owned, achieved a turnover of Rs22.2bn last year.

Caparo has steel stamping plants in Spain and in the UK.

Indonesian hotel group to go public

By Shiraz Sidani in New Delhi

PT Wana Wisata Indonesia, the Indonesian group which owns the Garden Palace Hotel in Surabaya, East Java, is to go public, Reuter reports from Jakarta.

The company is to offer 37.3 per cent of its paid-up capital for public subscription. It will offer 15m shares at Rp2,700 each from January 12, and be listed on the Jakarta stock exchange next month, the company said.

The proceeds will be used to fund the partly-built Garden Tower, an apartment and shopping centre in Surabaya, and to retire the group short-term borrowings.

FT - SE Actuaries Share Indices - Quarterly Valuation

| Old classification | Market cap. as at 31/12/93 (£m) | % of All-Share Index | Market cap. as at 30/9/93 (£m) | % of All-Share Index | Market cap. as at 31/12/92 (£m) | % of All-Share Index |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| FT-SE 100 | 153,284.99 | 73.08 | 149,000.00 | 72.39 | 144,000.00 | 70.52 |
| FT-SE Mid 250 | 157,510.88 | 20.81 | 144,000.00 | 21.24 | 116,000.00 | 19.5 |
| FT-SE All 250 ex. Inv. Trusts | 141,007.08 | 18.88 | 130,000.00 | 19.18 | 108,000.00 | 18.02 |
| FT-SE A 250 | 710,785.87 | 68.88 | 693,000.00 | 69.82 | 580,000.00 | 94.7 |
| FT-SE SmallCap | 48,244.70 | 6.11 | 48,000.00 | 6.38 | 31,200.00 | 5.3 |
| FT-SE SmallCap ex. Inv. Trusts | 38,091.74 | 5.03 | 38,000.00 | 5.20 | 28,200.00 | 4.4 |
| FT-SE ALL-SHARE | 757,040.57 | 100.0 | 676,074.15 | 100.0 | 594,374.08 | 100.0 |
| 1 CAPITAL GOODS (25) | 110,378.88 | 14.58 | 100,478.22 | 14.88 | 77,918.77 | 12.11 |
| 2 Banking (25) | 25,007.20 | 3.31 | 25,262.48 | 3.74 | 12,388.88 | 2.09 |
| 3 Chemicals (25) | 1,592.48 | 0.21 | 1,592.48 | 0.23 | 1,592.48 | 0.26 |
| 4 Electronics (15) | 3,108.42 | 0.41 | 3,282.78 | 0.48 | 2,508.58 | 0.42 |
| 5 Foodstuffs (25) | 16,327.82 | 2.15 | 17,072.70 | 2.53 | 15,139.48 | 2.53 |
| 6 Engineering/Aerospace (7) | 2,260.81 | 0.30 | 2,130.71 | 0.31 | 2,251.35 | 0.38 |
| 7 Engineering General (45) | 13,287.44 | 1.75 | 11,855.91 | 1.77 | 10,146.33 | 1.71 |
| 8 Metals and Metal Forming (8) | 4,122.80 | 0.54 | 4,601.59 | 0.68 | 3,038.28 | 0.51 |
| 9 Motors (25) | 7,278.82 | 0.96 | 8,569.78 | 1.26 | 5,023.82 | 0.85 |
| 10 Other Industries (25) | 89,927.84 | 11.88 | 87,988.08 | 12.88 | 24,899.19 | 4.15 |
| 11 CONSUMER GROUP (25) | 248,525.58 | 32.83 | 230,544.88 | 34.12 | 219,588.48 | 36.95 |
| 12 Breweries and Distillers (25) | 40,484.42 | 5.33 | 34,873.02 | 5.16 | 30,645.11 | 5.16 |
| 13 Food Manufacturing (24) | 26,601.58 | 3.51 | 24,580.94 | 3.64 | 25,910.38 | 4.38 |
| 14 Food Retailing (17) | 20,745.44 | 2.74 | 20,538.15 | 3.04 | 24,882.25 | 4.18 |
| 15 Health and Household (21) | 86,859.88 | 11.48 | 81,432.58 | 12.04 | 84,845.13 | 14.28 |
| 16 Hotels and Leisure (21) | 16,872.18 | 2.23 | 15,457.72 | 2.28 | 13,355.57 | 2.25 |
| 17 Media (24) | 88,788.82 | 11.72 | 82,891.51 | 12.26 | 10,740.22 | 1.81 |
| 18 Packaging and Paper (27) | 10,038.46 | 1.33 | 9,001.58 | 1.33 | 7,351.69 | 1.23 |
| 19 Stores (21) | 4,005.48 | 0.53 | 3,787.14 | 0.56 | 3,112.48 | 0.52 |
| 20 Textiles (25) | 4,005.48 | 0.53 | 3,787.14 | 0.56 | 3,112.48 | 0.52 |
| 21 OTHER GROUPS (148) | 180,934.48 | 23.78 | 185,111.41 | 27.42 | 148,482.11 | 24.98 |
| 22 Business Services (27) | 11,403.88 | 1.51 | 10,898.82 | 1.58 | 8,808.76 | 1.49 |
| 23 Chemicals (24) | 18,059.58 | 2.38 | 18,059.58 | 2.64 | 17,845.88 | 2.99 |
| 24 Conglomerates (11) | 30,548.20 | 4.03 | 19,127.60 | 2.83 | 17,434.76 | 2.92 |
| 25 Transport (25) | 20,280.58 | 2.68 | 17,201.51 | 2.54 | 14,572.04 | 2.45 |
| 26 Electricity (17) | 31,890.04 | 4.21 | 28,822.18 | 4.28 | 18,682.21 | 3.14 |
| 27 Telephone Networks (4) | 8,288.42 | 1.09 | 42,210.74 | 6.25 | 37,289.57 | 6.27 |
| 28 Water (13) | 1,872.18 | 0.25 | 1,872.18 | 0.28 | 1,087.74 | 0.18 |
| 29 Miscellaneous (25) | 4,005.48 | 0.53 | 3,787.14 | 0.56 | 3,112.48 | 0.52 |
| 30 INDUSTRIAL GROUP (20) | 538,838.58 | 71.18 | 485,192.58 | 71.90 | 446,987.31 | 75.2 |
| 31 Oil and Gas (17) | 94,882.48 | 12.53 | 80,878.94 | 11.96 | 50,860.01 | 8.52 |
| 32 "NON-SHARE" INDEX (25) | 803,821.08 | 106.18 | 845,812.52 | 125.11 | 497,827.32 | 83.4 |
| 33 FINANCIAL GROUP (25) | 120,834.41 | 15.95 | 108,157.08 | 16.00 | 79,584.00 | 13.3 |
| 34 Banks (25) | 72,557.94 | 9.58 | 67,846.58 | 10.03 | 43,552.10 | 7.33 |
| 35 Insurance (Life) (5) | 11,448.58 | 1.51 | 11,230.40 | 1.66 | 9,480.02 | 1.59 |
| 36 Insurance (Non-Life) (20) | 14,788.20 | 1.96 | 13,598.17 | 2.00 | 11,048.90 | 1.86 |
| 37 Insurance (Pensions) (10) | 2,893.72 | 0.38 | 2,893.72 | 0.42 | 2,440.00 | 0.41 |
| 38 Merchant Banks (5) | 8,800.91 | 1.16 | 4,842.08 | 0.72 | 3,038.58 | 0.51 |
| 39 Property (20) | 14,578.82 | 1.92 | 12,752.58 | 1.89 | 8,991.50 | 1.50 |
| 40 Other Financial (24) | 5,859.58 | 0.77 | 5,859.58 | 0.86 | 3,417.19 | 0.57 |
| 41 Investment Trusts (11) | 54,985.10 | 7.27 | 21,104.54 | 3.12 | 16,582.78 | 2.78 |
| 42 FT-SE ALL-SHARE (25) | 757,040.57 | 100.0 | 676,074.15 | 100.0 | 594,374.08 | 100.0 |

Because of the change to the All-Share industry classification, the end-year figures in this table have been prepared in two ways. The figures above are drawn up using the classification in force till the close of trading on December 31, 1993. Those on the right show how the figures would have looked under the new classification, which came into effect on January 4, 1994.

| New classifications | Market cap. as at 31/12/93 (£m) | % of All-Share Index | Market cap. as at 30/9/93 (£m) | % of All-Share Index | Market cap. as at 31/12/92 (£m) | % of All-Share Index |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| FT-SE 100 | 553,284.99 | 73.08 | 549,000.00 | 72.39 | 544,000.00 | 70.52 |
| FT-SE Mid 250 | 157,510.88 | 20.81 | 144,000.00 | 21.24 | 116,000.00 | 19.5 |
| FT-SE All 250 ex. Inv. Trusts | 141,007.08 | 18.88 | 130,000.00 | 19.18 | 108,000.00 | 18.02 |
| FT-SE A 250 | 710,785.87 | 68.88 | 693,000.00 | 69.82 | 580,000.00 | 94.7 |
| FT-SE SmallCap | 48,244.70 | 6.11 | 48,000.00 | 6.38 | 31,200.00 | 5.3 |
| FT-SE SmallCap ex Inv. Trusts | 38,091.74 | 5.03 | 38,000.00 | 5.20 | 28,200.00 | 4.4 |
| FT-SE ALL-SHARE | 757,040.57 | 100.00 | 676,074.15 | 100.00 | 594,374.08 | 100.00 |
| 1 MINERAL EXTRACTION (25) | 59,930.30 | 7.92 | 59,930.30 | 8.88 | 59,930.30 | 10.08 |
| 2 Extractive Industries (25) | 10,827.19 | 1.43 | 10,827.19 | 1.60 | 10,827.19 | 1.83 |
| 3 Oil Integrated (25) | 45,579.15 | 6.02 | 45,579.15 | 6.75 | 45,579.15 | 7.65 |
| 4 Oil Exploration & Prod (12) | 4,291.96 | 0.57 | 4,291.96 | 0.64 | 4,291.96 | 0.72 |
| 5 GEN MANUFACTURERS (25) | 148,208.27 | 19.59 | 148,208.27 | 21.93 | 148,208.27 | 24.98 |
| 6 Building & Construction (25) | 6,562.48 | 0.87 | 6,562.48 | 0.97 | 6,562.48 | 1.10 |
| 7 Building Materials & Merchs (25) | 23,198.21 | 3.06 | 23,198.21 | 3.43 | 23,198.21 | 3.90 |
| 8 Chemicals (21) | 18,921.21 | 2.50 | 18,921.21 | 2.79 | 18,921.21 | 3.18 |
| 9 Diversified Industrials (16) | 37,842.39 | 5.00 | 37,842.39 | 5.20 | 37,842.39 | 5.30 |
| 10 Electronic & Elect Equip (34) | 16,800.06 | 2.22 | 16,800.06 | 2.32 | 16,800.06 | 2.42 |
| 11 Engineering (73) | 29,198.15 | 3.85 | 29,198.15 | 4.15 | 29,198.15 | 4.25 |
| 12 Engineering Vehicles (12) | 5,833.08 | 0.76 | 5,833.08 | 0.80 | 5,833.08 | 0.82 |
| 13 Printing, Paper & Pkgg (25) | 10,198.33 | 1.34 | 10,198.33 | 1.40 | 10,198.33 | 1.50 |
| 14 Textiles & Apparel (22) | 4,890.36 | 0.62 | 4,890.36 | 0.66 | 4,890.36 | 0.68 |
| 15 CONSUMER GOODS (25) | 140,676.26 | 18.59 | 140,676.26 | 21.93 | 140,676.26 | 24.98 |
| 16 Breweries (17) | 13,727.31 | 1.81 | 13,727.31 | 1.93 | 13,727.31 | 2.03 |
| 17 Spices, Wines & Ciders (11) | 26,737.08 | 3.53 | 26,737.08 | 3.65 | 26,737.08 | 3.75 |
| 18 Food Manufacturers (22) | 7,663.22 | 1.01 | 7,663.22 | 1.04 | 7,663.22 | 1.06 |
| 19 Food Manufacturers (22) | 1,827.31 | 0.24 | 1,827.31 | 0.25 | 1,827.31 | 0.26 |
| 20 Household Goods (11) | 2,589.94 | 0.34 | 2,589.94 | 0.35 | 2,589.94 | 0.36 |
| 21 Health Care (17) | 4,703.93 | 0.62 | 4,703.93 | 0.66 | 4,703.93 | 0.68 |
| 22 Pharmaceuticals (16) | 47,738.19 | 6.31 | 47,738.19 | 6.75 | 47,738.19 | 7.65 |
| 23 Tobacco (1) | 17,036.73 | 2.25 | 17,036.73 | 2.32 | 17,036.73 | 2.42 |
| 24 SERVICES (25) | 146,425.99 | 19.51 | 146,425.99 | 21.93 | 146,425.99 | 24.98 |
| 25 Distributors (24) | 7,863.22 | 1.04 | 7,863.22 | 1.07 | 7,863.22 | 1.10 |
| 26 Leisure & Hotels (21) | 16,972.18 | 2.24 | 16,972.18 | 2.32 | 16,972.18 | 2.42 |
| 27 Media (16) | 35,692.79 | 4.71 | 35,692.79 | 5.00 | 35,692.79 | 5.30 |
| 28 Retailers, Food General (18) | 20,339.98 | 2.69 | 20,339.98 | 2.79 | 20,339.98 | 2.89 |
| 29 Retailers, General (143) | 44,736.57 | 5.91 | 44,736.57 | 6.25 | 44,736.57 | 6.45 |
| 30 Support Services (58) | 10,045.12 | 1.33 | 10,045.12 | 1.38 | 10,045.12 | 1.43 |
| 31 Transport (16) | 20,211.21 | 2.67 | 20,211.21 | 2.79 | 20,211.21 | 2.89 |
| 32 Other Services & Business (12) | 1,735.94 | 0.23 | 1,735.94 | 0.24 | 1,735.94 | 0.25 |
| 33 UTILITIES (25) | 106,572.24 | 14.34 | 106,572.24 | 15.93 | 106,572.24 | 17.42 |
| 34 Electricity (17) | 31,899.04 | 4.19 | 31,899.04 | 4.45 | 31,899.04 | 4.71 |
| 35 Gas Distribution (2) | 15,311.37 | 2.02 | 15,311.37 | 2.09 | 15,311.37 | 2.16 |
| 36 Telecommunications (4) | 47,394.35 | 6.26 | 47,394.35 | 6.55 | 47,394.35 | 6.75 |
| 38 Water (13) | 14,176.48 | 1.87 | 14,176.48 | 1.93 | 14,176.48 | 1.98 |
| 39 ALL OTHERS (25) | 603,821.08 | 79.81 | 603,821.08 | 88.88 | 603,821.08 | 94.72 |
| 70 SERVICES (25) | 128,834.41 | 17.02 | 128,834.41 | 21.93 | 128,834.41 | 24.98 |
| 71 Banks (10) | 73,566.04 | 9.73 | 73,566.04 | 10.75 | 73,566.04 | 11.17 |
| 72 Insurance (16) | 17,067.01 | 2.25 | 17,067.01 | 2.32 | 17,067.01 | 2.42 |
| 73 Life Insurance (1) | 1,540.36 | 0.20 | 1,540.36 | 0.21 | 1,540.36 | 0.22 |
| 74 Merchant Banks (25) | 5,600.50 | 0.74 | 5,600.50 | 0.76 | 5,600.50 | 0.78 |
| 77 Other Financial (12) | 5,761.46 | 0.76 | 5,761.46 | 0.79 | 5,761.46 | 0.82 |
| 78 Property (1) | 14,570.54 | 1.92 | 14,570.54 | 2.00 | 14,570.54 | 2.08 |
| 80 INVESTMENT TRUSTS (119) | 24,385.10 | 3.22 | 24,385.10 | 3.38 | 24,385.10 | 3.54 |
| 81 ALL OTHERS (25) | 73,049.63 | 9.65 | 73,049.63 | 10.75 | 73,049.63 | 11.17 |

COMMODITIES AND BOND PRICES

WEEK IN THE MARKETS

Gold price fails to hold gains

The gold market was left trading water on the week after a buying spree proved insufficient to buoy the metal's price to the \$400-a-ounce level. Having begun the new year with a \$3.50 jump, aided by a strong rise in silver, the price added another \$2.35 on Wednesday to reach a five-month peak of \$397.40 an ounce. But the two-day advance was wiped out on Thursday as institutional investors sold out of the metal in a "sell" signal.

The fall, which took the price to \$395.05 an ounce at one point, was seen by analysts as representing merely a badly-needed breather before a fresh push on the \$400 barrier. However, Mr Ted Arnold, analyst at Merrill Lynch financial services, warned that physical demand for gold was "dropping like a stone".

The price recovered in close yesterday at \$388.25 an ounce, down \$1.15 on the week, but dealers said the news agency had resistance in building a new bid. "What we are seeing now is the difference between dealers' ambivalence for the new year and what the market can actually do," said one.

The silver market, which had been pushed sharply higher on the week, also surrendered its gains, the price in London ending at \$14.81 an ounce, down \$0.10 on the week.

News of a big rise in London Metal Exchange warehouse stocks pushed metal and zinc prices still lower yesterday, after both had already had sustained substantial falls earlier in the week.

Last week's end-year profit-taking in the copper market spilled over into Tuesday's trading, when the three

months price fell \$36 a tonne. A \$17 bounce on the following day had it wiped out by yesterday's close.

Defying the downturn was aluminium, which shrugged off the loss of another LME stock rise \$3 yesterday to \$1,149.50 a tonne in the three months position, up \$25.00 on the week. Dealers explained that buyers were being encouraged by hopes of a meeting at the multilateral meeting in London on the Russian aluminium supply glut, which is scheduled to be held in London later this month.

A depressed week for cocoa prices ended with further losses yesterday in response to reports of an imminent devaluation of the Brazilian

Real. A depressed week for cocoa prices ended with further losses yesterday in response to reports of an imminent devaluation of the Brazilian Real.

LCE coffee futures fared somewhat better, the March position closing yesterday at \$1.194 a tonne, down \$0.05 on the week, after trading between \$1.181 and \$1.209.

Seasonal cheer in the oil market, which had been pushed sharply higher on the week, also surrendered its gains, the price in London ending at \$14.81 an ounce, down \$0.10 on the week.

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Last week's end-year profit-taking in the copper market spilled over into Tuesday's trading, when the three

BASE METALS

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

(Metal from Metal Trading)

ALUMINIUM 99.7 PURITY (5 per tonne)

Cash 1130.5-33.5 1149.50

Previous 1128.5-29.5 1149.50

High/Low 1132.5-33.5 1161.141

AM Official 1132.5-33.5 1146.5-47

Open close 1132.5-33.5 1160.51

Open int. 286,408

Total daily turnover 42,579

ALUMINIUM ALLOY (5 per tonne)

Cash 975-90 1000-02

Previous 975-77 998-1000

High/Low 975-77 1000-02

AM Official 975-90 1000-02

Open close 975-90 1002-04

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

LEAD (5 per tonne)

Cash 480-51 473-74

Previous 480-59 471-72

High/Low 480-51 473-74

AM Official 480-51 473-74

Open close 480-51 473-74

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

NICKEL (5 per tonne)

Cash 5205-35 5285-50

Previous 5205-35 5285-50

High/Low 5205-35 5285-50

AM Official 5205-35 5285-50

Open close 5205-35 5285-50

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

TIN (5 per tonne)

Cash 4710-15 4755-60

Previous 4710-15 4755-60

High/Low 4710-15 4755-60

AM Official 4710-15 4755-60

Open close 4710-15 4755-60

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

COPPER, grade A (5 per tonne)

Cash 1751-32 1745-45

Previous 1751-32 1745-45

High/Low 1751-32 1745-45

AM Official 1751-32 1745-45

Open close 1751-32 1745-45

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

LME AM Official 5/8 rate 1.4880

LME Closing 5/8 rate 1.4880

3 mths 1.4870 9 mths 1.4735

HIGH GRADE COPPER (COMEX)

Cash 78.25 78.25

Previous 78.25 78.25

High/Low 78.25 78.25

AM Official 78.25 78.25

Open close 78.25 78.25

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

Low Grade Copper (COMEX)

Cash 78.25 78.25

Previous 78.25 78.25

High/Low 78.25 78.25

AM Official 78.25 78.25

Open close 78.25 78.25

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

Low Grade Copper (COMEX)

Cash 78.25 78.25

Previous 78.25 78.25

High/Low 78.25 78.25

AM Official 78.25 78.25

Open close 78.25 78.25

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

Low Grade Copper (COMEX)

Cash 78.25 78.25

Previous 78.25 78.25

High/Low 78.25 78.25

AM Official 78.25 78.25

Open close 78.25 78.25

Open int. 1,100

Total daily turnover 1,100

Low Grade Copper (COMEX)

Cash 78.25 78.25

Previous 78.25 78.25

High/Low 78.25 78.25

AM Official 78.25 78.25

Precious Metals continued

GOLD COMEX (100 Troy oz, \$/Troy oz)

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

Close 387.2 387.2

Sett. 387.2 387.2

Day's 387.2 387.2

High 387.2 387.2

Low 387.2 387.2

Open 387.2 387.2

GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS

WHEAT LCE (5 per tonne)

Sett. 100.0 100.0

Day's 100.0 100.0

High 100.0 100.0

Low 100.0 100.0

Open 100.0 100.0

Close 100.0 100.0

Sett. 100.0 100.0

Day's 100.0 100.0

High 100.0 100.0

Low 100.0 100.0

Open 100.0 100.0

Close 100.0 100.0

Sett. 100.0 100.0

Day's 100.0 100.0

High 100.0 100.0

Low 100.0 100.0

Open 100.0 100.0

Close 100.0 100.0

Sett. 100.0 100.0

Day's 100.0 100.0

High 100.0 100.0

Low 100.0 100.0

Open 100.0 100.0

Close 100.0 100.0

Sett. 10

FT MANAGED FUNDS SERVICE

● FT Cityline Unit Trust Prices are available over the telephone. Call the FT Cityline Help Desk on (071) 873 4378 for more details.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS

[illegible]

FT MANAGED FUNDS SERVICE

FT Cityline Unit Trust Prices are available over the telephone. FT Cityline (071) 1111 for more.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Includes various unit trusts like TSB Unit Trusts, Thomson Unit Managers Ltd, and others.

OTHER UK UNIT TRUSTS

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Lists various other UK unit trusts and their performance.

INSURANCES

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Lists insurance-related funds and their details.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, % Change, and Notes. Continues the list of various unit trusts.

● FT Cityline Unit Trust [REDACTED] are available over [REDACTED] telephone. Call the FT Cityline Help Desk on (071) 873 4378 for more details.

● FT Cityline Unit Trust [REDACTED] are available over [REDACTED] telephone. Call the FT Cityline Help Desk on (071) 873 4378 for more details.

[illegible]

هكذا آمنه لأصل

● FT Cityline Unit Trust Prices are available over the telephone. Call the FT Cityline Help Desk on (071) 873 [redacted] more details

[illegible]

Companies in FI's London share service, showing new section in which each only

هكذا عنه لأصل

INVESTMENT TRUSTS - Contd

INVESTMENT THESIS - CON
- 3 190

[illegible][illegible]

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| For & Col Leno - 400 | 247 | - | 1 |
| For & Col German # - | 130 | - | 4 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 27 | 130 | 61.8 | 27 | 20.7 |
| 285 | 150 | 38 | 28 | 20.7 |
| 292 | 415 | 35.2 | 29 | 19.9 |
| 300 | 215 | 35.2 | 30 | 19.9 |
| 312 | 300 | 35.2 | 31 | 19.9 |
| 320 | 133 | 55.3 | 32 | - |
| 328 | 128 | 55.3 | 33 | 12.9 |
| 336 | 280 | 35.2 | 34 | 12.9 |
| 344 | 280 | 35.2 | 35 | 12.9 |
| 352 | 280 | 35.2 | 36 | 12.9 |
| 360 | 295 | 46.0 | 37 | 13.2 |
| 368 | 415 | 46.0 | 38 | 12.8 |
| 376 | 195 | 46.0 | 39 | 23.1 |
| 384 | 133 | 55.3 | 40 | - |
| 392 | 133 | 55.3 | 41 | 2.1 |
| 400 | 195 | 46.0 | 42 | 15.1 |
| 408 | 280 | 35.2 | 43 | 15.1 |
| 416 | 280 | 35.2 | 44 | 15.1 |
| 424 | 280 | 35.2 | 45 | 15.1 |
| 432 | 280 | 35.2 | 46 | 15.1 |
| 440 | 280 | 35.2 | 47 | 14.2 |
| 448 | 280 | 35.2 | 48 | 21.9 |
| 456 | 280 | 35.2 | 49 | 21.9 |
| 464 | 280 | 35.2 | 50 | 21.9 |
| 472 | 280 | 35.2 | 51 | 21.9 |
| 480 | 280 | 35.2 | 52 | 21.9 |
| 488 | 280 | 35.2 | 53 | 21.9 |
| 496 | 280 | 35.2 | 54 | 21.9 |
| 504 | 280 | 35.2 | 55 | 21.9 |
| 512 | 280 | 35.2 | 56 | 21.9 |
| 520 | 280 | 35.2 | 57 | 21.9 |
| 528 | 280 | 35.2 | 58 | 21.9 |
| 536 | 280 | 35.2 | 59 | 21.9 |
| 544 | 280 | 35.2 | 60 | 21.9 |
| 552 | 280 | 35.2 | 61 | 21.9 |
| 560 | 280 | 35.2 | 62 | 21.9 |
| 568 | 280 | 35.2 | 63 | 21.9 |
| 576 | 280 | 35.2 | 64 | 21.9 |
| 584 | 280 | 35.2 | 65 | 21.9 |
| 592 | 280 | 35.2 | 66 | 21.9 |
| 600 | 280 | 35.2 | 67 | 21.9 |
| 608 | 280 | 35.2 | 68 | 21.9 |
| 616 | 280 | 35.2 | 69 | 21.9 |
| 624 | 280 | 35.2 | 70 | 21.9 |
| 632 | 280 | 35.2 | 71 | 21.9 |
| 640 | 280 | 35.2 | 72 | 21.9 |
| 648 | 280 | 35.2 | 73 | 21.9 |
| 656 | 280 | 35.2 | 74 | 21.9 |
| 664 | 280 | 35.2 | 75 | 21.9 |
| 672 | 280 | 35.2 | 76 | 21.9 |
| 680 | 280 | 35.2 | 77 | 21.9 |
| 688 | 280 | 35.2 | 78 | 21.9 |
| 696 | 280 | 35.2 | 79 | 21.9 |
| 704 | 280 | 35.2 | 80 | 21.9 |
| 712 | 280 | 35.2 | 81 | 21.9 |
| 720 | 280 | 35.2 | 82 | 21.9 |
| 728 | 280 | 35.2 | 83 | 21.9 |
| 736 | 280 | 35.2 | 84 | 21.9 |
| 744 | 280 | 35.2 | 85 | 21.9 |
| 752 | 280 | 35.2 | 86 | 21.9 |
| 760 | 280 | 35.2 | 87 | 21.9 |
| 768 | 280 | 35.2 | 88 | 21.9 |
| 776 | 280 | 35.2 | 89 | 21.9 |
| 784 | 280 | 35.2 | 90 | 21.9 |
| 792 | 280 | 35.2 | 91 | 21.9 |
| 800 | 280 | 35.2 | 92 | 21.9 |
| 808 | 280 | 35.2 | 93 | 21.9 |
| 816 | 280 | 35.2 | 94 | 21.9 |
| 824 | 280 | 35.2 | 95 | 21.9 |
| 832 | 280 | 35.2 | 96 | 21.9 |
| 840 | 280 | 35.2 | 97 | 21.9 |
| 848 | 280 | 35.2 | 98 | 21.9 |
| 856 | 280 | 35.2 | 99 | 21.9 |
| 864 | 280 | 35.2 | 100 | 21.9 |
| 872 | 280 | 35.2 | 101 | 21.9 |
| 880 | 280 | 35.2 | 102 | 21.9 |
| 888 | 280 | 35.2 | 103 | 21.9 |
| 896 | 280 | 35.2 | 104 | 21.9 |
| 904 | 280 | 35.2 | 105 | 21.9 |
| 912 | 280 | 35.2 | 106 | 21.9 |
| 920 | 280 | 35.2 | 107 | 21.9 |
| 928 | 280 | 35.2 | 108 | 21.9 |
| 936 | 280 | 35.2 | 109 | 21.9 |
| 944 | 280 | 35.2 | 110 | 21.9 |
| 952 | 280 | 35.2 | 111 | 21.9 |
| 960 | 280 | 35.2 | 112 | 21.9 |
| 968 | 280 | 35.2 | 113 | 21.9 |
| 976 | 280 | 35.2 | 114 | 21.9 |
| 984 | 280 | 35.2 | 115 | 21.9 |

| | | | |
|-----|------|-------|-----|
| 101 | 2.9 | 83.4 | 0 |
| 102 | 3.4 | 368.8 | 0 |
| 113 | - | - | - |
| 103 | 2.1 | 131.6 | - |
| 110 | 1.3 | 172.8 | - |
| 07 | - | - | - |
| 42 | - | - | - |
| 100 | - | 113.3 | -10 |
| 001 | - | 126.0 | -0 |
| 30 | - | - | - |
| 591 | 3.7 | 60.8 | -9 |
| 6 | - | - | - |
| 48 | 19.4 | - | - |
| 6 | - | 67.6 | 83 |
| 112 | - | - | - |
| | | | |
| 145 | 0.5 | 246.8 | -0 |
| 251 | 10.2 | 31.2 | - |
| 25 | - | - | - |
| 67 | 1 | 190.8 | 1 |
| 10 | - | - | - |
| 81 | 0.8 | 107.4 | -1 |
| 6 | - | - | - |
| 63 | 10.2 | - | - |

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| 127 | 127 | 129 |

| | 172534 | MM | PE |
|------|--------|------|------|
| 0 | 110 | 8.0 | 0.0 |
| +1 | 116 | 8.7 | 0.1 |
| +2 | 121 | 9.4 | 0.2 |
| +3 | 126 | 10.1 | 0.3 |
| +4 | 131 | 10.8 | 0.4 |
| +5 | 136 | 11.5 | 0.5 |
| +6 | 141 | 12.2 | 0.6 |
| +7 | 146 | 12.9 | 0.7 |
| +8 | 151 | 13.6 | 0.8 |
| +9 | 156 | 14.3 | 0.9 |
| +10 | 161 | 15.0 | 1.0 |
| +11 | 166 | 15.7 | 1.1 |
| +12 | 171 | 16.4 | 1.2 |
| +13 | 176 | 17.1 | 1.3 |
| +14 | 181 | 17.8 | 1.4 |
| +15 | 186 | 18.5 | 1.5 |
| +16 | 191 | 19.2 | 1.6 |
| +17 | 196 | 19.9 | 1.7 |
| +18 | 201 | 20.6 | 1.8 |
| +19 | 206 | 21.3 | 1.9 |
| +20 | 211 | 22.0 | 2.0 |
| +21 | 216 | 22.7 | 2.1 |
| +22 | 221 | 23.4 | 2.2 |
| +23 | 226 | 24.1 | 2.3 |
| +24 | 231 | 24.8 | 2.4 |
| +25 | 236 | 25.5 | 2.5 |
| +26 | 241 | 26.2 | 2.6 |
| +27 | 246 | 26.9 | 2.7 |
| +28 | 251 | 27.6 | 2.8 |
| +29 | 256 | 28.3 | 2.9 |
| +30 | 261 | 29.0 | 3.0 |
| +31 | 266 | 29.7 | 3.1 |
| +32 | 271 | 30.4 | 3.2 |
| +33 | 276 | 31.1 | 3.3 |
| +34 | 281 | 31.8 | 3.4 |
| +35 | 286 | 32.5 | 3.5 |
| +36 | 291 | 33.2 | 3.6 |
| +37 | 296 | 33.9 | 3.7 |
| +38 | 301 | 34.6 | 3.8 |
| +39 | 306 | 35.3 | 3.9 |
| +40 | 311 | 36.0 | 4.0 |
| +41 | 316 | 36.7 | 4.1 |
| +42 | 321 | 37.4 | 4.2 |
| +43 | 326 | 38.1 | 4.3 |
| +44 | 331 | 38.8 | 4.4 |
| +45 | 336 | 39.5 | 4.5 |
| +46 | 341 | 40.2 | 4.6 |
| +47 | 346 | 40.9 | 4.7 |
| +48 | 351 | 41.6 | 4.8 |
| +49 | 356 | 42.3 | 4.9 |
| +50 | 361 | 43.0 | 5.0 |
| +51 | 366 | 43.7 | 5.1 |
| +52 | 371 | 44.4 | 5.2 |
| +53 | 376 | 45.1 | 5.3 |
| +54 | 381 | 45.8 | 5.4 |
| +55 | 386 | 46.5 | 5.5 |
| +56 | 391 | 47.2 | 5.6 |
| +57 | 396 | 47.9 | 5.7 |
| +58 | 401 | 48.6 | 5.8 |
| +59 | 406 | 49.3 | 5.9 |
| +60 | 411 | 50.0 | 6.0 |
| +61 | 416 | 50.7 | 6.1 |
| +62 | 421 | 51.4 | 6.2 |
| +63 | 426 | 52.1 | 6.3 |
| +64 | 431 | 52.8 | 6.4 |
| +65 | 436 | 53.5 | 6.5 |
| +66 | 441 | 54.2 | 6.6 |
| +67 | 446 | 54.9 | 6.7 |
| +68 | 451 | 55.6 | 6.8 |
| +69 | 456 | 56.3 | 6.9 |
| +70 | 461 | 57.0 | 7.0 |
| +71 | 466 | 57.7 | 7.1 |
| +72 | 471 | 58.4 | 7.2 |
| +73 | 476 | 59.1 | 7.3 |
| +74 | 481 | 59.8 | 7.4 |
| +75 | 486 | 60.5 | 7.5 |
| +76 | 491 | 61.2 | 7.6 |
| +77 | 496 | 61.9 | 7.7 |
| +78 | 501 | 62.6 | 7.8 |
| +79 | 506 | 63.3 | 7.9 |
| +80 | 511 | 64.0 | 8.0 |
| +81 | 516 | 64.7 | 8.1 |
| +82 | 521 | 65.4 | 8.2 |
| +83 | 526 | 66.1 | 8.3 |
| +84 | 531 | 66.8 | 8.4 |
| +85 | 536 | 67.5 | 8.5 |
| +86 | 541 | 68.2 | 8.6 |
| +87 | 546 | 68.9 | 8.7 |
| +88 | 551 | 69.6 | 8.8 |
| +89 | 556 | 70.3 | 8.9 |
| +90 | 561 | 71.0 | 9.0 |
| +91 | 566 | 71.7 | 9.1 |
| +92 | 571 | 72.4 | 9.2 |
| +93 | 576 | 73.1 | 9.3 |
| +94 | 581 | 73.8 | 9.4 |
| +95 | 586 | 74.5 | 9.5 |
| +96 | 591 | 75.2 | 9.6 |
| +97 | 596 | 75.9 | 9.7 |
| +98 | 601 | 76.6 | 9.8 |
| +99 | 606 | 77.3 | 9.9 |
| +100 | 611 | 78.0 | 10.0 |

| | 125354 | Yd | MM | PE |
|------|--------|------|------|------|
| 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| +1 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| +2 | 10 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| +3 | 10 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| +4 | 10 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| +5 | 10 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| +6 | 10 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| +7 | 10 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| +8 | 10 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| +9 | 10 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| +10 | 10 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| +11 | 10 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| +12 | 10 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| +13 | 10 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| +14 | 10 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| +15 | 10 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| +16 | 10 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| +17 | 10 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| +18 | 10 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| +19 | 10 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| +20 | 10 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| +21 | 10 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| +22 | 10 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| +23 | 10 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| +24 | 10 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| +25 | 10 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| +26 | 10 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| +27 | 10 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| +28 | 10 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| +29 | 10 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| +30 | 10 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| +31 | 10 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| +32 | 10 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| +33 | 10 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| +34 | 10 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| +35 | 10 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| +36 | 10 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| +37 | 10 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| +38 | 10 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| +39 | 10 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| +40 | 10 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| +41 | 10 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| +42 | 10 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| +43 | 10 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| +44 | 10 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| +45 | 10 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| +46 | 10 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| +47 | 10 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| +48 | 10 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| +49 | 10 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| +50 | 10 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| +51 | 10 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| +52 | 10 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| +53 | 10 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| +54 | 10 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| +55 | 10 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| +56 | 10 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| +57 | 10 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| +58 | 10 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| +59 | 10 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| +60 | 10 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| +61 | 10 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| +62 | 10 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| +63 | 10 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| +64 | 10 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| +65 | 10 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| +66 | 10 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| +67 | 10 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| +68 | 10 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| +69 | 10 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| +70 | 10 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| +71 | 10 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| +72 | 10 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| +73 | 10 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| +74 | 10 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| +75 | 10 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| +76 | 10 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| +77 | 10 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| +78 | 10 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| +79 | 10 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| +80 | 10 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| +81 | 10 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| +82 | 10 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| +83 | 10 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| +84 | 10 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| +85 | 10 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| +86 | 10 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| +87 | 10 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| +88 | 10 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| +89 | 10 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| +90 | 10 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| +91 | 10 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| +92 | 10 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| +93 | 10 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| +94 | 10 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| +95 | 10 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| +96 | 10 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| +97 | 10 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| +98 | 10 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| +99 | 10 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| +100 | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| 191 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 192 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 193 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 194 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 195 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 196 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 197 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 198 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 199 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 200 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 201 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 202 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 203 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 204 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 205 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 206 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 207 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 208 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 209 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 210 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 211 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 212 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 213 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 214 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 215 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 216 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 217 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 218 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 219 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 220 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 221 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 222 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 223 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 224 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 225 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 226 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 227 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 228 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 229 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 230 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 231 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 232 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 233 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 234 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 235 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 236 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 237 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 238 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 239 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 240 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 241 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 242 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 243 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 244 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 245 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 246 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 247 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 248 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 249 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 250 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 251 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 252 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 253 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 254 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 255 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 256 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 257 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 258 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 259 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 260 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 261 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 262 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 263 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 264 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 265 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 266 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 267 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 268 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 269 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 270 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 271 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 272 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 273 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
| 274 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
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| 289 | 8.5 | 11.6 | -7 | - |
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Geared Units ☐ 74 ☐ 76
Zero Div Pnt ☐ 68 ☐ 70

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11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 |
|------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-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[illegible]

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| City & County | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| For more | 138 | 138 | 138 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| 10 | 58 | 97 | -102.9 | -6.4 | Re |
| 11 | 713 | 97 | - | - | Re |
| 12 | 30 | 30 | -107.4 | -4.8 | Re |
| 13 | 348 | 250.6 | 2.1 | 387.3 | 7.3 |
| 14 | 332 | 183 | 2.7 | 361.8 | 8.6 |
| 15 | 207 | 141 | 1.9 | 221.9 | 6.9 |
| 16 | 190 | 51 | 2.6 | 208.4 | 8.8 |
| 17 | 125.5 | 88 | 1.6 | 130.7 | 4.8 |
| 18 | 390 | 248 | 5.4 | - | - |
| 19 | 300 | 178 | 4.9 | 300.1 | 12.2 |
| 20 | 748 | 545 | 4.1 | - | - |
| 21 | 1759 | 960 | 4.0 | 230.5 | 5.1 |
| 22 | 153 | 71 | 1.7 | 129.1 | 10.2 |
| 23 | 1620 | 29 | 0.5 | 159.4 | 21.3 |
| 24 | 534.1 | 642.1 | 5.4 | 63.4 | 55.0 |
| 25 | 43 | 17 | 5.4 | 63.4 | 55.0 |
| 26 | 97 | 65 | 13.6 | - | - |
| 27 | 284.5 | 165 | - | - | - |
| 28 | 168 | - | 0.4 | 131.6 | -4.1 |
| 29 | 190 | - | 0.3 | 131.6 | - |
| 30 | 131 | 83 | 3.0 | 131.6 | - |

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| 47 | - | - | - |
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| 49 | - | - | - |
| 50 | - | - | - |
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| 72 | - | - | - |
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| 82 | - | - | - |
| 83 | - | - | - |
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| 94 | - | - | - |
| 95 | - | - | - |
| 96 | - | - | - |
| 97 | - | - | - |
| 98 | - | - | - |
| 99 | - | - | - |
| 100 | - | - | - |

كلنا عنه لأصل

TRANSPORT 211

| TRANSPORT - CONT. | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 9 | Engines | 179 |
| 10 | Tire AS | 177 |
| 11 | Truck 10000 lbs | 229 |
| 12 | Truck 15000 lbs | 267 |
| 13 | Transporter B | 282 |
| 14 | Tractor Int | 86 |
| 15 | Van 1000 | 53-14 |
| 16 | Welding Equip | 142 |
| WATER | | |
| 17 | Boat 12' 10" | 655 |
| 18 | Boat 14' | 1030 |
| 19 | Boat 16' | 1535 |
| 20 | Boat 18' | 2175 |
| 21 | Boat 20' | 318 |
| 22 | Boat 22' | 450 |
| 23 | Boat 24' | 575 |
| 24 | Boat 26' | 745 |
| 25 | Boat 28' | 945 |
| 26 | Boat 30' | 1175 |
| 27 | Boat 32' | 1425 |
| 28 | Boat 34' | 1695 |
| 29 | Boat 36' | 1985 |
| 30 | Boat 38' | 2295 |
| 31 | Boat 40' | 2625 |
| 32 | Boat 42' | 2975 |
| 33 | Boat 44' | 3345 |
| 34 | Boat 46' | 3735 |
| 35 | Boat 48' | 4145 |
| 36 | Boat 50' | 4575 |
| 37 | Boat 52' | 5025 |
| 38 | Boat 54' | 5495 |
| 39 | Boat 56' | 5985 |
| 40 | Boat 58' | 6495 |
| 41 | Boat 60' | 7025 |
| 42 | Boat 62' | 7575 |
| 43 | Boat 64' | 8145 |
| 44 | Boat 66' | 8735 |
| 45 | Boat 68' | 9345 |
| 46 | Boat 70' | 9975 |
| 47 | Boat 72' | 10625 |
| 48 | Boat 74' | 11295 |
| 49 | Boat 76' | 11985 |
| 50 | Boat 78' | 12695 |
| 51 | Boat 80' | 13425 |
| 52 | Boat 82' | 14175 |
| 53 | Boat 84' | 14945 |
| 54 | Boat 86' | 15735 |
| 55 | Boat 88' | 16545 |
| 56 | Boat 90' | 17375 |
| 57 | Boat 92' | 18225 |
| 58 | Boat 94' | 19095 |
| 59 | Boat 96' | 19985 |
| 60 | Boat 98' | 20895 |
| 61 | Boat 100' | 21825 |
| 62 | Boat 102' | 22775 |
| 63 | Boat 104' | 23745 |
| 64 | Boat 106' | 24735 |
| 65 | Boat 108' | 25745 |
| 66 | Boat 110' | 26775 |
| 67 | Boat 112' | 27825 |
| 68 | Boat 114' | 28895 |
| 69 | Boat 116' | 29985 |
| 70 | Boat 118' | 31095 |
| 71 | Boat 120' | 32225 |
| 72 | Boat 122' | 33375 |
| 73 | Boat 124' | 34545 |
| 74 | Boat 126' | 35735 |
| 75 | Boat 128' | 36945 |
| 76 | Boat 130' | 38175 |
| 77 | Boat 132' | 39425 |
| 78 | Boat 134' | 40695 |
| 79 | Boat 136' | 41985 |
| 80 | Boat 138' | 43295 |
| 81 | Boat 140' | 44625 |
| 82 | Boat 142' | 45975 |
| 83 | Boat 144' | 47345 |
| 84 | Boat 146' | 48735 |
| 85 | Boat 148' | 50145 |
| 86 | Boat 150' | 51575 |
| 87 | Boat 152' | 53025 |
| 88 | Boat 154' | 54495 |
| 89 | Boat 156' | 55985 |
| 90 | Boat 158' | 57495 |
| 91 | Boat 160' | 59025 |
| 92 | Boat 162' | 60575 |
| 93 | Boat 164' | 62145 |
| 94 | Boat 166' | 63735 |
| 95 | Boat 168' | 65345 |
| 96 | Boat 170' | 66975 |
| 97 | Boat 172' | 68625 |
| 98 | Boat 174' | 70295 |
| 99 | Boat 176' | 71985 |
| 100 | Boat 178' | 73695 |
| 101 | Boat 180' | 75425 |
| 102 | Boat 182' | 77175 |
| 103 | Boat 184' | 78945 |
| 104 | Boat 186' | 80735 |
| 105 | Boat 188' | 82545 |
| 106 | Boat 190' | 84375 |
| 107 | Boat 192' | 86225 |
| 108 | Boat 194' | 88095 |
| 109 | Boat 196' | 89985 |
| 110 | Boat 198' | 91895 |
| 111 | Boat 200' | 93825 |
| 112 | Boat 202' | 95775 |
| 113 | Boat 204' | 97745 |
| 114 | Boat 206' | 99735 |
| 115 | Boat 208' | 101745 |
| 116 | Boat 210' | 103775 |
| 117 | Boat 212' | 105825 |
| 118 | Boat 214' | 107895 |
| 119 | Boat 216' | 109985 |
| 120 | Boat 218' | 112095 |
| 121 | Boat 220' | 114225 |
| 122 | Boat 222' | 116375 |
| 123 | Boat 224' | 118545 |
| 124 | Boat 226' | 120735 |
| 125 | Boat 228' | 122945 |
| 126 | Boat 230' | 125175 |
| 127 | Boat 232' | 127425 |
| 128 | Boat 234' | 129695 |
| 129 | Boat 236' | 131985 |
| 130 | Boat 238' | 134295 |
| 131 | Boat 240' | 136625 |
| 132 | Boat 242' | 138975 |
| 133 | Boat 244' | 141345 |
| 134 | Boat 246' | 143735 |
| 135 | Boat 248' | 146145 |
| 136 | Boat 250' | 148575 |
| 137 | Boat 252' | 151025 |
| 138 | Boat 254' | 153495 |
| 139 | Boat 256' | 155985 |
| 140 | Boat 258' | 158495 |
| 141 | Boat 260' | 161025 |
| 142 | Boat 262' | 163575 |
| 143 | Boat 264' | 166145 |
| 144 | Boat 266' | 168735 |
| 145 | Boat 268' | 171345 |
| 146 | Boat 270' | 173975 |
| 147 | Boat 272' | 176625 |
| 148 | Boat 274' | 179295 |
| 149 | Boat 276' | 181985 |
| 150 | Boat 278' | 184695 |
| 151 | Boat 280' | 187425 |
| 152 | Boat 282' | 190175 |
| 153 | Boat 284' | 192945 |
| 154 | Boat 286' | 195735 |
| 155 | Boat 288' | 198545 |
| 156 | Boat 290' | 201375 |
| 157 | Boat 292' | 204225 |
| 158 | Boat 294' | 207095 |
| 159 | Boat 296' | 209985 |
| 160 | Boat 298' | 212895 |
| 161 | Boat 300' | 215825 |
| 162 | Boat 302' | 218775 |
| 163 | Boat 304' | 221745 |
| 164 | Boat 306' | 224735 |
| 165 | Boat 308' | 227745 |
| 166 | Boat 310' | 230775 |
| 167 | Boat 312' | 233825 |
| 168 | Boat 314' | 236895 |
| 169 | Boat 316' | 239985 |
| 170 | Boat 318' | 243095 |
| 171 | Boat 320' | 246225 |
| 172 | Boat 322' | 249375 |
| 173 | Boat 324' | 252545 |
| 174 | Boat 326' | 255735 |
| 175 | Boat 328' | 258945 |
| 176 | Boat 330' | 262175 |
| 177 | Boat 332' | 265425 |
| 178 | Boat 334' | 268695 |
| 179 | Boat 336' | 271985 |
| 180 | Boat 338' | 275295 |
| 181 | Boat 340' | 278625 |
| 182 | Boat 342' | 281975 |
| 183 | Boat 344' | 285345 |
| 184 | Boat 346' | 288735 |
| 185 | Boat 348' | 292145 |
| 186 | Boat 350' | 295575 |
| 187 | Boat 352' | 299025 |
| 188 | Boat 354' | 302495 |
| 189 | Boat 356' | 305985 |
| 190 | Boat 358' | 309495 |
| 191 | Boat 360' | 313025 |
| 192 | Boat 362' | 316575 |
| 193 | Boat 364' | 320145 |
| 194 | Boat 366' | 323735 |
| 195 | Boat 368' | 327345 |
| 196 | Boat 370' | 330975 |
| 197 | Boat 372' | 334625 |
| 198 | Boat 374' | 338295 |
| 199 | Boat 376' | 341985 |
| 200 | Boat 378' | 345695 |
| 201 | Boat 380' | 349425 |
| 202 | Boat 382' | 353175 |
| 203 | Boat 384' | 356945 |
| 204 | Boat 386' | 360735 |
| 205 | Boat 388' | 364545 |
| 206 | Boat 390' | 368375 |
| 207 | Boat 392' | 372225 |
| 208 | Boat 394' | 376095 |
| 209 | Boat 396' | 379985 |
| 210 | Boat 398' | 383895 |
| 211 | Boat 400' | 387825 |
| 212 | Boat 402' | 391775 |
| 213 | Boat 404' | 395745 |
| 214 | Boat 406' | 399735 |
| 215 | Boat 408' | 403745 |
| 216 | Boat 410' | 407775 |
| 217 | Boat 412' | 411825 |
| 218 | Boat 414' | 415895 |
| 219 | Boat 416' | 419985 |
| 220 | Boat 418' | 424095 |
| 221 | Boat 420' | 428225 |
| 222 | Boat 422' | 432375 |
| 223 | Boat 424' | 436545 |
| 224 | Boat 426' | 440735 |
| 225 | Boat 428' | 444945 |
| 226 | Boat 430' | 449175 |
| 227 | Boat 432' | 453425 |
| 228 | Boat 434' | 457695 |
| 229 | Boat 436' | 461985 |
| 230 | Boat 438' | 466295 |
| 231 | Boat 440' | 470625 |
| 232 | Boat 442' | 474975 |
| 233 | Boat 444' | 479345 |
| 234 | Boat 446' | 483735 |
| 235 | Boat 448' | 488145 |
| 236 | Boat 450' | 492575 |
| 237 | Boat 452' | 497025 |
| 238 | Boat 454' | 501495 |
| 239 | Boat 456' | 505985 |
| 240 | Boat 458' | 510495 |
| 241 | Boat 460' | 515025 |
| 242 | Boat 462' | 519575 |
| 243 | Boat 464' | 524145 |
| 244 | Boat 466' | 528735 |
| 245 | Boat 468' | 533345 |
| 246 | Boat 470' | 537975 |
| 247 | Boat 472' | 542625 |
| 248 | Boat 474' | 547295 |
| 249 | Boat 476' | 551985 |
| 250 | Boat 478' | 556695 |
| 251 | Boat 480' | 561425 |
| 252 | Boat 482' | 566175 |
| 253 | Boat 484' | 570945 |
| 254 | Boat 486' | 575735 |
| 255 | Boat 488' | 580545 |
| 256 | Boat 490' | 585375 |
| 257 | Boat 492' | 590225 |
| 258 | Boat 494' | 595095 |
| 259 | Boat 496' | 599985 |
| 260 | Boat 498' | 604895 |
| 261 | Boat 500' | 609825 |
| 262 | Boat 502' | 614775 |
| 263 | Boat 504' | 619745 |
| 264 | Boat 506' | 624735 |
| 265 | Boat 508' | 629745 |
| 266 | Boat 510' | 634775 |
| 267 | Boat 512' | 639825 |
| 268 | Boat 514' | 644895 |
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| 270 | Boat 518' | 655095 |
| 271 | Boat 520' | 660225 |
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| 273 | Boat 524' | 670545 |
| 274 | Boat 526' | 675735 |
| 275 | Boat 528' | 680945 |
| 276 | Boat 530' | 686175 |
| 277 | Boat 532' | 691425 |
| 278 | Boat 534' | 696695 |
| 279 | Boat 536' | 701985 |
| 280 | Boat 538' | 707295 |
| 281 | Boat 540' | 712625 |
| 282 | Boat 542' | 717975 |
| 283 | Boat 544' | 723345 |
| 284 | Boat 546' | 728735 |
| 285 | Boat 548' | 734145 |
| 286 | Boat 550' | 739575 |
| 287 | Boat 552' | 745025 |
| 288 | Boat 554' | 750495 |
| 289 | Boat 556' | 755985 |
| 290 | Boat 558' | 761495 |
| 291 | Boat 560' | 767025 |
| 292 | Boat 562' | 772575 |
| 293 | Boat 564' | 778145 |
| 294 | Boat 566' | 783735 |
| 295 | Boat 568' | 789345 |
| 296 | Boat 570' | 794975 |
| 297 | Boat 572' | 800625 |
| 298 | Boat 574' | 806295 |
| 299 | Boat 576' | 811985 |
| 300 | Boat 578' | 817695 |
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| 305 | Boat 588' | 846545 |
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| 308 | Boat 594' | 864095 |
| 309 | Boat 596' | 869985 |
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MARKETS

London

Fewer pots of gold in media land

By Bernard Gray

Michael Eisner, chairman of Walt Disney, had a disappointing time in the continuing media hype. Yet the media has already been re-rated fund bonus, mostly because Euro Disney's losses in 1993 have hurt the US parent. In 1993, he picked up \$8.7m for services to Disney's profits.

He is not the only media magnate to have a depressing time in 1994. On the other side of the pond, Christopher Bland, chairman of LWT, has been trying to cobble together a group of brothers to repel Granada's board bid.

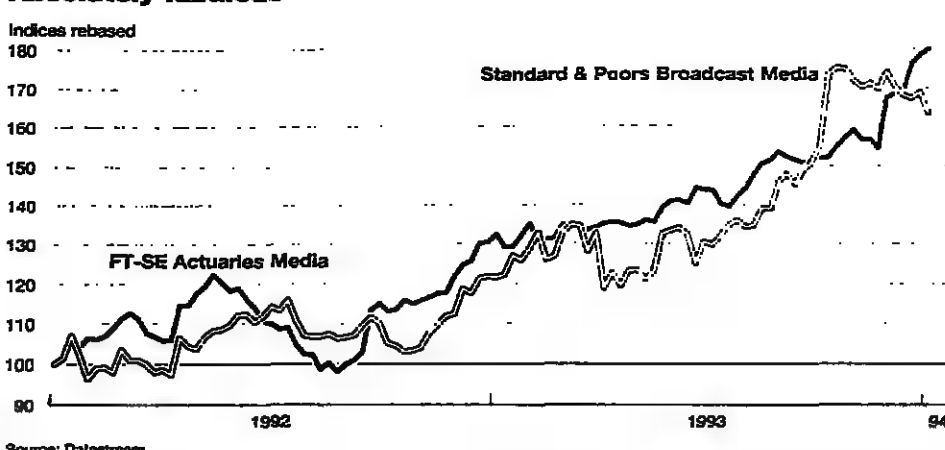
The complex negotiations involved trying to get together LWT, Yorkshire-Tyne Tees, and Anglia in a joint bid. Unfortunately, the pantomime horse proved rather too heavy to pull together and LWT is vulnerable in Granada's bid.

Sir Christopher will fight on the company's behalf and the argument that, as a television company, LWT's shares will be more highly rated than Granada's in the continuing media hype. Yet the media has already been re-rated fund bonus, mostly because Euro Disney's losses in 1993 have hurt the US parent. In 1993, he picked up \$8.7m for services to Disney's profits.

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Absolutely fabulous



then that media shares have maintained their Absolutely Fabulous ratings.

Overall, the market had a turbulent time. The FT-SE 100 index fell heavily at the start of the week on worries that interest rate cuts might be delayed. The index then recovered to 1,212.5 points by the end of the week. The FT-SE 100 closed at 1,212.5 points, up 12.5 points from the previous close.

Another focus of attention was Eurotunnel, which reached agreement with its banks on further fundraising. That cleared the way for the company's second rights issue since digging started. And, with the shares rallying strongly in the enthusiasm before the tunnel's opening in May, the issue, due before then, may get away at a surprisingly high price. Eurotunnel ended the week at 638p, up 26p.

is the debate over who should cover which shares in the new system. Changes may well give rise to confusion when fund managers vote on which analysts are doing well in the annual opinion polls. Since such matters count towards annual bonuses, the issue has attracted more than a little interest.

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Brightness in the crude oil price also brought a little winter cheer to the oil sector. Hopes that Opec would agree to cut production at the end of January helped the sector, with BP up 12p to 372p. Exploration companies, more exposed to the oil price, fared even better with Enterprise up 21p to 469p.

It was also a happy year for Ladbroke, which had been favoured by several newspapers tips of the year columns. On Friday, Cyril Stein, who stepped down as the company's executive chairman at the end of last year, announced that he was also relinquishing his post as a non-executive director. The shares rose 14p on the day to 184p, which seems a slightly more than reward for a generation's work. But as Michael Eisner would ruefully say, you are not in the leisure business for fun.

Serious Money

Bruised by the cherry pickers

By Scheherazade Daneshkhu

Cherry picking may sound like a harmless occupation but in the insurance industry it led to some unattractive risks, often in deprived urban areas.

The Association of British Insurers does not believe that many people find it impossible to find cover. Companies are willing to insure them but at a price which consumers may not be prepared to pay, it says.

However, the ABI does agree that insurers have become more selective in the past few years in the risks they are prepared to take.

Insurance companies have reacted to losses due to storm damage in 1990 and subsidence in 1991 and 1992, as well as the rising number of claims. Domestic theft claims rose steadily from under £1m in 1989 to £748m in 1992. Property insurance claims more than doubled in a single year from £1.1m in 1989 to £2.4m in 1992.

There is another reason why insurers have become more selective. Direct writers, who sell insurance through a combination of telephone sales and mass media advertising, have been a fast-expanding business.

Direct Line pioneered telephone-sale insurance and made handsome profits for its parent, the Royal Bank of Scotland, by concentrating on the low-risk market. Others have been only too happy to follow. This has led to good news for lower-risk insurers since the increased competition in the market has allowed them to obtain cheaper insurance than before.

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rate risks, through such as postcode rating to identify areas of subsidence or higher crime.

However, most of the large composite insurers are back in the black after reaping the benefits of premium increases of an average 20 per cent per year in 1991 and 1992. This means that premiums will soon come down for higher risk customers.

If too many companies are chasing too few good risks, premiums are likely to be driven down, which means that there should be a point where the less risky customers are no longer a profitable source of income.

Moreover, insurers are likely to find that they will need to be less selective if they want to expand their business.

There are already signs that the market is changing. Direct Line in this year is starting to issue policies for "non-standard risks" to motorists and householders who find it difficult or expensive to obtain cover.

A number of companies have launched cheaper and less comprehensive cover for higher-risk customers. Insurers question how much holders of home insurance policies value some of the extras - such as legal expenses cover or freezer contents insurance - offered as a matter of course.

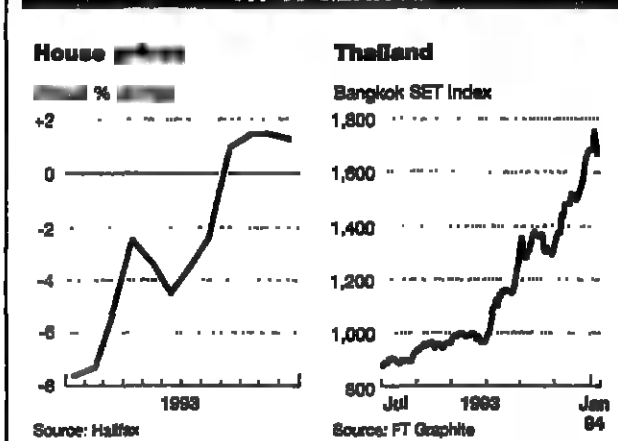
Brokers, the insurance industry's traditional middle men, who were cut out by the direct writers, have ironically become more valuable than before. A good broker will know which insurers to contact for the higher risk policies.

In spite of the cherry picking, higher-risk customers should not despair that they are becoming increasingly uninsurable but should continue to time-consuming business of searching for the best insurance.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

| | Price | Change | 1993/94 | 1993/94 | 1993/94 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | Today | on week | High | Low | Annual US \$ |
| FT-SE 100 | 3446.0 | +27.6 | 3482.0 | 3377.0 | 10000 |
| FT-SE Mid Cap | 3912.5 | +121.2 | 3912.5 | 3791.3 | 10000 |
| Airtours | 513nd | +29 | 513 | 289 | 10000 |
| Cadbury | 540 | +51 | 541 | 407 | 10000 |
| Dixons | 244 | -41 | 283 | 180 | 10000 |
| GKN | 567 1/2 | +39 1/2 | 567 1/2 | 534 | 10000 |
| Glaxo | 864 | -21 | 801 | 570 | 10000 |
| Granada | 679nd | +64 1/2 | 579 | 541 | 10000 |
| HSBC (76p) | 920 | -54 | 987 | 500 | 10000 |
| LWT | 668 | +60 | 668 | 600 | 10000 |
| Ladbroke | 184 | +31 1/2 | 222 1/2 | 142 | 10000 |
| Pentos | 35 | +10 | 63 | 14 | 10000 |
| Tesco | 234 | +20 1/2 | 273 | 178 | 10000 |
| Thom EMI | 1053nd | +72 | 1053 | 808 | 10000 |
| Yorkshire-Tyne TV | 179 | +23 | 234 | 110 | 10000 |

AT A GLANCE



UK House prices up by 1.2% last year, says Halifax

House prices in the UK rose on average by 1.2 per cent last year, the highest annual increase since 1989, according to Halifax, the mortgage lender. However, the annual increase was less than half that reported by the building society, the second biggest lender, which found that prices last year had risen by 3.3 per cent. Prices fell by 0.3 per cent in December compared with November according to Halifax. Halifax reported a 0.8 per cent rise. Both groups expect the recovery in strength in 1994 and Halifax predicts house prices to rise by about 5 per cent over the course of the year.

Bangkok's tiger roars

The Bangkok stock market was one of the little tigers roaring in the Asian market, gaining 88.4 per cent over the course of the year. It hit yet another new high at the start of this week, but the last few days have seen the market slip back on profit taking. The foreign money pouring in to the Asian markets, particularly from US fund managers, is one reason behind Bangkok's performance, but it is also the case that the market is looking for higher returns than from bank deposits. The economy is growing strongly, at about 8 per cent, but particularly in the banking, financial and property sectors, are already fully priced in the account of prospective earnings.

New trust focuses on Asia

Edinburgh Fund Managers is launching a new investment trust to specialise in Asian companies in emerging markets. The Tiger Trust will invest in companies with a market capitalisation of less than \$500m, mainly in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, India, South Korea, China, the Philippines, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The fund aims to rise through placing and for subscription of shares at 50p, with one warrant attached to every five shares. The minimum investment is £1,000, and the annual charge will be 1.2 per cent.

Pep charges cut or waived

Fund managers are aiming to attract new investors looking for tax shelter before the end of the tax year by cutting or waiving charges on Peps. Clerical Medical is cutting the initial charge on its unit trust Peps from 5.25 per cent to 2.5 per cent for lump sum investments of more than £1,000 made between January 10 and April 5. There are five unit trusts to choose from. Annual charges are 1.25 per cent on two of them, and 1.5 per cent on the others. Finsbury Management is waiving all charges on Peps until further notice, and Peps will be charge-free for their investors can choose from four Finsbury Peps.

Cheer for smaller companies

Smaller company shares have had a good start to the year. The Hoare Govett Smaller Companies Index (capital version) climbed 1.7 per cent to 1718.0 over the week to January 7.

Wall Street

It's party time - but will the Fed join in?

US investors started 1994 in confident fashion this week, buying enough to push the Dow Jones Industrial Average through 3,600 for the first time. The market missed out on the New Year celebrations, but the Standard & Poor's 500 barely moved.

The gains on the Dow, and the lack of movement in the S&P, indicates that investors are responding to the latest evidence of economic strength by pinpointing the shares of those companies likely to benefit most directly from the acceleration in the pace of business activity.

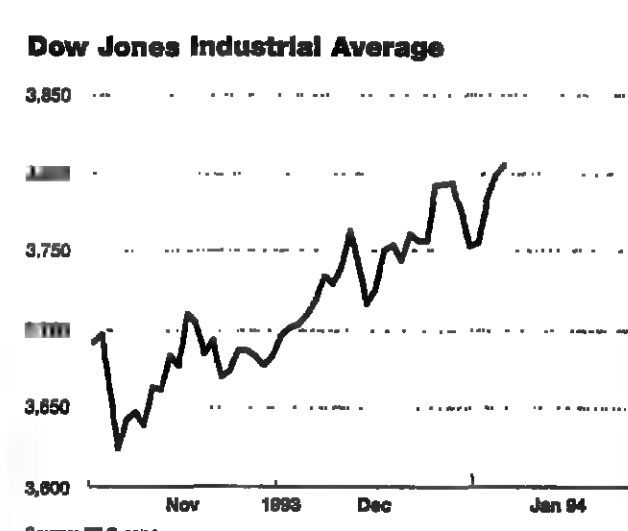
This move into stocks marks the end of the previous cycle when most activity in the impact the buying had upon transport stocks. The Dow Jones Transportation Average - which includes airlines, rail, freight and truck transport companies, all of which prosper alongside a buoyant economy - climbed 2.3 per cent in the first four trading days of the week, finishing Thursday's session at a record high of 1,802.21.

While transport and cyclical stocks climbed, other sectors languished. In particular, small and medium sized growth stocks, and those sensitive to interest rates, are increasingly out of favour. Small cap stocks to perform best when an economy is struggling to pull out of a recession.

This is because, in difficult economic times, investors seek out companies with earnings on a fast-growth track that is independent of the business cycle. They also invest in companies - such as utilities, banks and securities firms - which are more likely to gain from the decline in interest rates that usually accompanies a period of below-par growth.

Yet, the economy is now showing signs of manufacturing vigour and, in such a climate, the rate of earnings growth in the big industrial companies begins to catch up with growth rates of smaller growth-oriented companies, making the former group's stock less a more attractive buy. Also, a stronger economy brings the likelihood of higher interest rates, which makes the share of utility companies, banks and securities firms less attractive.

There can be little doubt



the economy is growing, and quite rapidly. This week brought more good news in the form of an increase in the National Association of Purchasing Management's monthly survey of midsize manufacturing activity, in construction spending, and in factory orders.

There was also yesterday's all-important December jobs report. Although the headline

figure delighted the bond market, which has been troubled all week in case the job report was extremely bullish on the economy. Some analysts went so far as to say that the weaker-than-expected December employment report could delay any tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve. Everyone expects the Fed to push up rates soon to dampen inflationary pressures in the economy, but the big question is when.

In the past, the employment report often has been the trigger for a Fed easing or tightening, and the thinking on Wall Street is that the Fed will wait to raise rates until it sees clear signs of dynamic growth in the labour market. Consequently, the stock market has at least another month's grace period, possibly more, before facing a possible rate hike.

How investors react when the Fed moves is another matter. The market depends on whether the many who have shifted out of short-term bonds and into equities over the past three months are able enough to take their money out of the stock market at the first sign of an increase.

While there are some analysts who warn that many investors will be scared out of equities by rising rates, the majority believes that the flood of money into stocks since 1989 has been the result of changing demographics and attitudes, rather than a simple knee-jerk response to very low interest rates. Investors, the theory goes, have been buying equities for the long term, to fund their children's education and their retirement.

It is a compelling argument. Yet, it will not last if the Fed makes its first move on interest rates. Investors will have to rise substantially from present levels before they look an attractive alternative to stocks.

No, the real test will come when the Fed makes its second, third or fourth move on interest rates, and that could be as far off as 1995.

Patrick Harverson

| | | |
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| Monday | 2796.00 | +10.00 |
| Tuesday | 2796.00 | +10.00 |
| Wednesday | 2796.00 | +10.00 |
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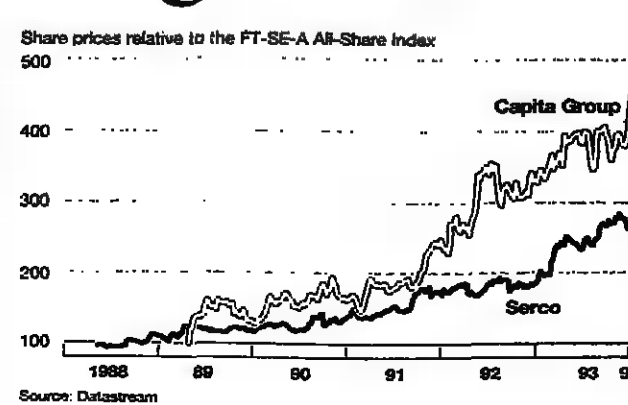
The Bottom Line

Racy ratings in niche market

Capita Group, the UK's largest provider of management services to the public sector, this week announced a streamlining of its structure. The group's market value has increased to £1.1bn since its flotation in 1989. It said the changes were designed to maximise the opportunities offered by the trend for local authorities and central government to privatise or "outsource" an increasing number of services.

Capita - which started as a buy-out from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy - first offered consultancy and computer services to local authorities in 1989, and then moved into the provision of a range of services, including housing, waste management, and security.

The group has declined to merge its subsidiaries, Telecom Capita, an information technology company; Capita Managed Services, which offers a range of services; and Capita Management, a 50-per-cent-owned joint venture with Serco, another contract management company. Capita Management has



Since 1991, Serco has operated the RAF's Fylingdales missile early-warning station in north Yorkshire, and the group is also involved in traffic management and air traffic control.

Both Capita and Serco wish to avoid the fiercely competi-

successful in this respect, since most of its employees are white-collar and are involved in revenue-generating activities in which it can charge good rates. Serco's profit margin is more modest, at just over 5 per cent, reflecting its involvement in less specialist activities, such as maintaining buildings and sports complexes.

This disparity is reflected in the relative performance of the two groups, although - as the chart shows - both have outperformed the market since flotation.

The reason for the outperformance - particularly in the last two years - is perhaps the low interest rate environment, which has encouraged investors to look for higher returns in the private sector. Both groups have a large and growing market, as outsourcing spreads across local authori-

ties to the NHS and into the heart of central government. Both welcomed last month's announcement that most of the 144 government executive agencies will be opened up to private sector bids.

The catch is that there are few quoted companies through which investment can be made, and the share price of both groups reflects the relative scarcity of the market.

Capita's shares are selling at a multiple of 15 times historic earnings, while Serco's are on more than 20 times. Such sky-high ratings leave little margin for disappointment.

Both companies have achieved the high growth targets which they have set themselves, but the tender system means contracts have to be competed for again at regular intervals.

Fund managers will be glad to have such potentially interesting small companies in their portfolios, but it would be a brave small investor who climbed aboard the bandwagon.

Andrew Bolger

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Both were tipped in *Techinvest*. Published monthly since 1984, *Techinvest* is the only investment newsletter dedicated to helping investors make money on technology shares in the London market.

Techinvest's nap tips for 1993 are so far 183% ahead (November 30). The current January issue lists the choices for 1994.

For a FREE sample copy (January issue) long as stocks last) and details of introductory discount offer send name and address (block capitals please) to:

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FINANCE AND THE FAMILY

Diary of a Private Investor

Keep your eye on small companies

Not that professional pundits, City gurus, newspaper columnists, astrologers and others have revealed their thoughts and forecasts for 1994, I feel much happier. Between them, there are enough variations to ensure that at least one will be as wrong as I was last year.

Making my predictions for 1994, I am right in believing that interest rates would fall; insurance companies would slash their bonus rates; the Conservatives would incur losses in the county elections; unemployment would remain high; and that while the government would show the economy improving, "troubles" would break out in unexpected places. I also hoped Taurus, the London stock market's electronic share settlement system, would be aborted - and it was.

But I was completely wrong in adopting a cautious attitude towards the stock market. Although I expected people to have havens for their money other than low-yielding building society accounts, I failed to foresee the heights to which markets around the world (including the UK) would be pushed by the weight of money seeking large returns.

My stupidest comment of all was: "There will be many pitfalls for private investors in 1994 - including avoiding the share of ITV companies which have bid too high for

their franchises and have been paying for those bids." Yorkshire TV was 110p in January 1993 - but had risen to 156p by the end of the year, largely because of investors anticipating a shake-up in the television industry.

I also said I was making significant profits would "depend largely on monitoring shares in small companies carefully, and taking advantage of any further major upheavals in

This sector could still offer some bargains in 1994, says Kevin Goldstein-Jackson

currencies." While some small companies achieved spectacular returns in 1993, many major companies, which I had thought to be at optimum levels in 1992, powered ahead to produce very attractive gains.

In an early draft of that article, I included a comment: "Backing individual stocks, like Peter Buckley of Caledonia Investments, could also prove profitable in 1993." Unfortunately, I revised the article to exclude that (and other) comments and advice.

Caledonia Investments, 448p in January 1993, had risen to 624p by the end of the year. Buckley is also on the boards of Amber Industrial (which

rose from 345p to 725p). English Scottish Investors (up from 88p to 125p), Sterling Industries (126p to 200p) and the Telegraph publishing group (345p to 495p).

With such personal fallibility in mind, my expectations for 1994 undoubtedly will undergo much revision as the year progresses. At the moment, though, I believe there are still likely to be some bargains among small companies.

Many years ago, when I took an interest in the sector, there were no trusts of small companies. I could invest knowing that my fellow investors were, largely, other private investors (including members of the companies) and perhaps one or two pension funds (such as the Mars confectionery firm). Many of the shareholders were prepared to be patient and wait for the long term. I had increased unit trust interest in small companies.

Unit trusts are driven by what their investors want. If they decide suddenly that trusts specialising in, say, emerging markets are interesting, they will switch to those. The only way unit managers can repay those switching investors (apart from attracting new investors to replace them) is to sell some of their trusts' small company holdings.

Share dealings in a number of small companies are



exactly easy at the best of times, share liquidity is difficult, and many of them are not traded actively. If a trust has a holding of 1 or 2 per cent (or more) of a small company, this could have a disproportionate effect on its share price, as the shares might have to be marked down substantially before buyers are found for them. I intend to watch for any such sharp mark-downs; they could reveal excellent buying opportunities.

In 1993, many of the emerging markets' unit trusts achieved massive gains, and I expect many more people to be attracted towards such gains early in the year as gains become known more widely. In some of those countries, however, "share rapping" is

longer fashionable. Apart from the newly-rich in Hong Kong. Even there, as 1997 approaches, more people start to think the parallels with Shanghai in the 1990s and the events that followed.

I shall, therefore, out those companies world-wide which provide goods and services that are in offer value for money, as their shares ought to perform better than others.

I will also be searching for companies that provide something new and exciting. What is the latest technological innovation - the useful something people need they must have?

This year could be full of surprises. I hope I will be daring enough to profit from them.

Beating pension costs

The shortcomings of personal pensions have been reported widely, especially the high commission charges which lead to lower transfer values or future pay-outs. For equity-based schemes, fund management charges also can be substantial.

When I left a public scheme in December 1983, I took a lump sum transfer to a unit-linked personal pension. The transfer took effect in mid-1989; soon afterwards, the insurance company involved increased its management fees. It claimed it needed to extra imposed by the Financial Services Act of 1986, which was implemented in 1987.

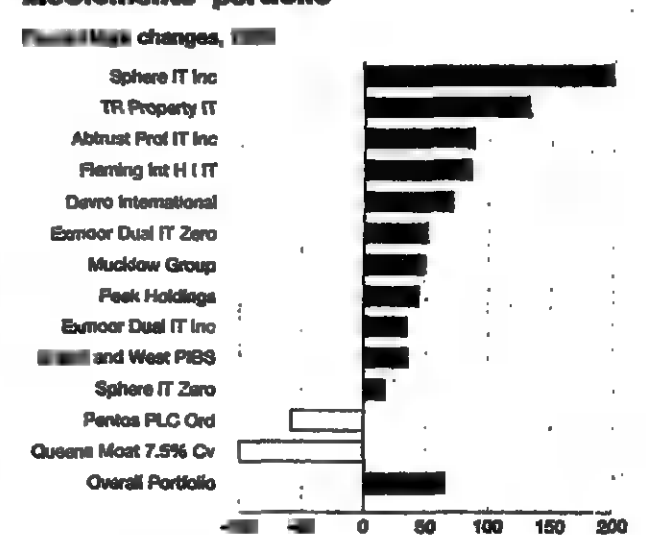
The annual charge up from 0.5% to 1% on the company's building society deposit fund, while the charge for other funds was from 0.75% to 1%. Thus, a pension valued at £10,000 incurred fund management

charges of up to £1,000 a year. I decided this could be avoided by investing directly in deposit accounts and in investment trusts which had lower management charges.

After investigating several options, I decided to fit the personal pension into a self-administered scheme (SSAS) in January 1992. The costs for the insurance company's administrative and auditing were lower than the fund management charges for the personal pension.

Since retirement, I hoped the performance of the SSAS would match that of the personal pension, but by monthly comparisons. As a professional economist, I reasoned that my strengths lay in assessing economic trends and sectoral prospects but others might be better at selecting companies. So, I decided investment trusts could be used to complement my skills.

McClements' portfolio



Most of the SSAS equity fund was invested during the early months of 1993 and, since it has now been operating for a full year, its initial performance can be assessed. The property recovery and reduction in inflation have been more rapid than expected: the portfolio valuation is 59 p

cent above its starting value a year ago. This compares with a 23 per cent increase in the FT-100 and a 10 per cent increase in my unlinked pension schemes.

The equity fund consists of 14 companies plus a variety of market bank shares. Individual returns range from an

increase of 197 per cent in Sphere IT income to a likely loss of 100 per cent in Queens Most 7.5% Convertible Preference Shares.

Pensions proved a disappointment, but good profits were made during the year on Japanese and emerging investment trusts warrants. Only 4 per cent of the fund was in cash at the year-end.

The 10 per cent return on the SSAS is a beginner's luck? I think not, since the changes were foreseen but happened more rapidly than expected. In the coming year, I plan to concentrate my gains on investment trusts out of the investment trust income which are giving very good yields, but the portfolio is vulnerable to a rise in inflation and higher interest rates.

I will continue to look for sectors with recovery potential - property development, construction and oil exploration are possibilities.

Leslie McClements

Leslie McClements is an independent consultant.

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Intelle

Post performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. The value of the investment and the money left may fall as well as rise and it is not guaranteed. After deduction of charges and expenses you may not get back the amount you invested. Tax benefits depend on your current tax position and will vary from time to time and may change in the future. Based on Guinness Flight Fund Managers Limited's current tax position.

DIRECTORS' SHARE TRANSACTIONS IN THEIR OWN COMPANIES (LISTED IN US\$)

| Company | Sector | Shares | Value | No of |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| SALES | | | | |
| Siron | Prop | 2,140 | 14 | 1 |
| Berkheim Group | Med | 15,000 | 47 | 1 |
| BFB Industries | BdMa | 30,000 | 105 | 1 |
| Bradstock | Ins | 65,000 | 95 | 1 |
| British Data Mgmt | Supp | 200,000 | 1 | 1 |
| British Gas | GasD | 27,820 | 89 | 1 |
| Capital Radio | Med | 7,500 | 21 | 1 |
| Crossroads Oil Grp | Med | 950,000 | 157 | 1 |
| Delta | Elec | 3,000 | 14 | 1 |
| EMAP | Med | 4,256 | 17 | 2 |
| Enterprise Oil | Oil | 12,308 | 66 | 1 |
| Glaxo | Phar | 136,497 | 964 | 1 |
| Grand Metropolitan | Spr | 256,880 | 1,228 | 2 |
| Grand Metropolitan | Spr | 11,576 | 54 | 1 |
| Hamroo | Norc | 70,000 | 279 | 1 |
| Hand Disinfectants | Spr | 40,000 | 142 | 1 |
| Lincoln House | Hous | 121,106 | 36 | 1 |
| Lloyd Thompson | Ins | 50,000 | 131 | 1 |
| Lynx Holdings | Supp | 100,000 | 42 | 1 |
| M&A | Med | 50,000 | 151 | 1 |
| Norcor | BdMa | 15,000 | 29 | 1 |
| Persimmon | BdCo | 71,621 | 218 | 1 |
| Premier Land | Est | 500,000 | 33 | 1 |
| Reed Int | Med | 15,000 | 133 | 1 |
| Reid Holdings | Med | 12,025 | 218 | 2 |
| Saxon Healthcare | Hlt | 100,000 | 310 | 1 |
| Servint | Watr | 15,367 | 92 | 1 |
| Sheldon Jones | FdMa | 491,278 | 214 | 1 |
| Southern Water | Watr | 3,000 | 20 | 1 |
| Standard Chartered | Bank | 83,058 | 1,133 | 1 |
| Wessex Water | Watr | 12,000 | 99 | 1 |
| Tinsley Fibre | PPSP | 125,000 | 29 | 1 |
| VTR | Med | 10,000 | 12 | 1 |
| Warburg ISG | Med | 101,546 | 982 | 1 |
| Wates City of London | Prop | 200,000 | 176 | 1 |
| Wimpey (George) | BdCo | 600,000 | 1,088 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|---------|----|---|
| PURCHASES | | | | |
| Bernard Matthews | FdMa | 125,000 | 96 | 2 |
| Booker | FdMa | 6,000 | 25 | 1 |
| British Thomson | PPSP | 50,000 | 90 | 1 |
| Carlini | Comm | 2,500 | 19 | 1 |
| CityCity Restaurant | LdHo | 23,000 | 19 | 1 |
| City of Oxford Inv | Int | 50,000 | 51 | 1 |
| European Mtr Hldgs | Dist | 15,000 | 21 | 1 |
| Fairway Group | PPSP | 25,000 | 18 | 1 |
| Grega | Med | 1,540 | 11 | 1 |
| Hampden Group | RdGr | 100,000 | 17 | 2 |
| Holliday Chemical | Chem | 25,000 | 40 | 1 |
| MEPC | Prop | 3,616 | 20 | 3 |
| National Home Loans | OF | 100,000 | 31 | 1 |
| Reliance Securities | Supp | 10,000 | 13 | 1 |
| Scottish Eastern | Int | 50,000 | 43 | 1 |
| Triplex Lloyd | Eng | 10,000 | 13 | 1 |
| Uster Television | Med | 10,000 | 51 | 1 |
| WSP | Supp | 52,000 | 18 | 1 |

Value expressed in £000s. This list contains all transactions of £10,000 or more, with a value over £10,000. Information released by the Stock Exchange 20 - 31 December 1993. Source: Directors Ltd, The Inside Track, Edinburgh

Directors' transactions

In spectacular market conditions, it is hardly surprising to see the volume of selling rise sharply - not just the volume of shares sold but the value of the sales.

Dr Desmond Graves, director of construction company George Wimpey, appears again with the separate sales, worth of £500,000. Graves sold 100,000 shares at the beginning of the month, so the latest reduction in his share to 1.35m shares. He is now holds just 270,000, clearly that is a very significant divestment. Wimpey has been one of the weaker performers in the construction sector over the last year's time.

Wimpey has been one of the weaker performers in the construction sector over the last year's time.

A good deal of the selling has been option-related. A number of shares were sold, at least Standard Chartered where money has been particularly strong. David Welford, director of banking for the Asia Pacific region, exercised an option over 100,000 shares, selling them all at £12.18. He also sold 100,000 shares, four directors have exercised options over large numbers of shares and sold the resulting holdings.

Two directors in Grand Metropolitan, including Mr Allen Sheppard, the chairman and executive, also exercised large options in Grand Metropolitan and sold the lot.

Colin Rogers, the Inside Track

News in brief

London-based private bank Leopold Joseph is launching an index-tracking investment service for private and small institutions. The aim is to ensure it does it claims to general underperformance against the stock market by private client portfolio managers.

Optimised Investment Service will invest in index-tracking unit trusts, covering UK and overseas markets, rather than individual shares. Funds will include deposits and funds on an individually-tailored basis. The minimum portfolio is £10,000. The service adopts a largely "buy and hold" strategy in order to minimise the number of transactions. The annual management fee is 0.75 per cent up to the £1m, with a £2,500 minimum.

Waters Lunnies, the stockbroking arm of the

Norwich and Peterborough building society, has reduced charges on its Brokerline execution-only telephone dealing service. Commission on £1m worth up to £5,000 is 1 per cent (£17 minimum) and 0.1 per cent on the balance over £5,000. Previous charges had been 1.5 per cent on the first £2,500, 1 per cent on the next £2,500, and 0.1 per cent on the balance over £5,000. A customer will save £5 on a deal worth £100.

Friends Provident is extending its personal equity plan from the Stewardship unit trust to all its qualifying unit trusts: Equity, European Growth and Stewardship Income trust. The initial charge is 1 per cent while the annual fee is 1.5 per cent for the Stewardship Income and 1 per cent for the others. Minimum investment is a £1,000 lump sum or monthly contributions of £100.

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FINANCE AND THE FAMILY

Cover against the law

Catrin Griffiths on the benefits of insuring against litigation costs

Few companies ever want to call in the lawyers unless there is no alternative; indeed, an unwanted suit can be especially damaging for smaller businesses struggling to stay afloat.

But with legal fees charging up to £300 an hour, and fees for barristers running into thousands of pounds, legal expenses insurance - where a company will cover itself against the financial blow litigation might entail - begins to look ever more attractive.

Although this type of insurance is often associated with motor and household policies, where it can be tacked on as an added extra, one of the biggest growth areas has been in policies tailor-made for companies. These now represent about 25m of the total £75m turnover in the UK legal expenses insurance market.

Last year was a boom year for legal expenses insurance, says Paul Asplin, general manager of Bristol-based DAS, a leading specialist insurer which recorded a 28 per cent growth in premium income last year.

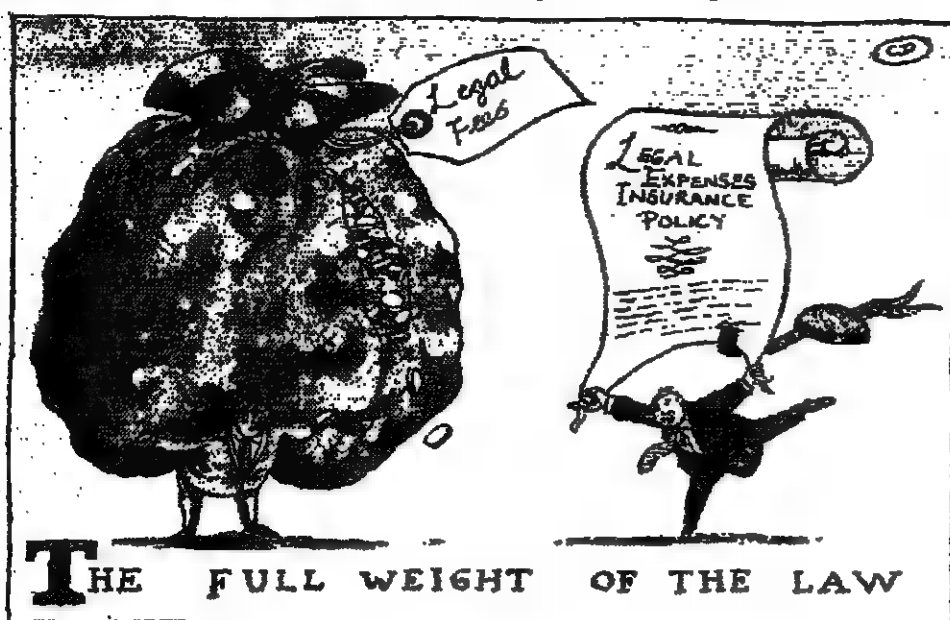
In spite of this growth, the choice of insurers from which to pick a policy is still small - unlike the Continent, where legal expenses insurance is a long-established market.

There are two leading players in the UK which provide general insurance for companies. One is DAS, a subsidiary of the Düsseldorf-based Allianz Group which is a major German composite insurer. The other is the Legal Protection Group Ltd (LPG), a subsidiary of Sun Alliance, which operates from Sutton, in Surrey.

The lowest premiums available are about £100 for the basic cover, but more commonly a package that costs about £500. As Douglas Macdonald, sales and marketing manager of LPG, points out: "If an hour's worth of a lawyer is £200 now, then a £500 cover gets that for a year's premium."

The standard package usually has two elements: advice (in the form of a legal helpline) and insurance. The helpline is intended to act as a "smoke detector" and is likely to provide smaller businesses with many of the benefits of an in-house lawyer.

Employers are encouraged to use the telephone as much as possible to nip potential problems in the bud. LPG's 24-hour advice line has 18 full-time advisers, while DAS



100,000 calls a year on its service. Many are related to employment problems and the procedures that must be followed. "Typically, it's a boss with a small business worried about getting rid of someone," says Asplin.

In fact, legal expenses policies allow you to consult a legal helpline before taking action which could lead to dismissing anyone. If you do not, you will not be covered.

The insurance packages

themselves are flexible enough; most policies allow you to mix and match. They should include general cover for risks such as fees, expenses, witnesses' attendance at court hearings, and costs awarded against you.

Typically, these risks take in contract disputes (where you can sue if a supplier fails to meet required specifications); the costs of defence (should mistakes lead to criminal prosecutions being brought); property problems (relevant to those leasing or sub-letting); tax proceedings and VAT disputes. Some, but not all, policies provide cover for race and sex discrimination proceedings, or breaches under the Data Protection Act. This can add another £50 or £60 to the premium.

So, how much does the cover cost you? Indemnity limits

can be flexible, but typically range from £10,000 to £100,000.

Although the insurers may have an upper limit, it is probably best not to take caution too far: the standard limit for which policyholders opt is £10,000.

If, however, you are the defendant in a claim, you will not necessarily regard legal expenses insurance as a blanket cheque. The maximum on the contract disputes cover can vary from £10,000 on DAS, while the LPG's minimum cover on contract disputes is £1,000. This will cover the negotiating disputes that account for 70 per cent of claims.

May will any crusading lawyer convince a company to sue you in a claim it regards as hopeless. There is a small but significant clause which states that you must have a "reasonable prospect of success".

"If it's better than a 50-50 chance, we're quite happy with that," says Asplin. But it should be remembered that the insurer decides what constitutes a "reasonable prospect, although certain arbitration procedures are built in. "If we can't see eye to eye, we get an independent lawyer to give a report," says Asplin.

Even if you never see the inside of a courtroom, the help of a lawyer is probably worth a bit of peace of mind for many smaller businesses. After all, the helpline alone is cheaper than your own in-house lawyer.

By Catrin Griffiths, deputy editor of Legal Business

Q&A BRIEFCASE

No legal responsibility can be accepted by the Financial Times for the answers given in these columns. All enquiries will be answered by post as soon as possible.

CGT and land

My wife and I own jointly a 10-acre plot of land, purchased in 1985, which is a registered agricultural holding and on which I have kept livestock. The land has been allocated recently in the unitary development plan. I would wish to mitigate any liability for capital gains tax.

1. Would roll-over relief be available into other agricultural premises?

2. When does the land assume an enhanced value: (a) when allocated; (b) when the UDP is adopted formally; or (c) when planning permission is obtained formally?

I am told the land will be adopted formally in around six months. Would there be any benefit in any form of disposal at present - perhaps to buy a pension for myself or to benefit our children?

At every stage, there is an increase in hope value, generally speaking. Financial planning really needs a face-to-face discussion with your solicitor or another professional adviser. There is no useful comment that can be offered without knowing far more background facts and figures than are supplied by post.

Mortgage relief

Where tax relief on mortgage interest is given under Miras, can the interest be deducted from income for the purpose of establishing whether a higher rate tax is payable? I am, of course, aware that relief from higher-rate tax is not given on the mortgage interest.

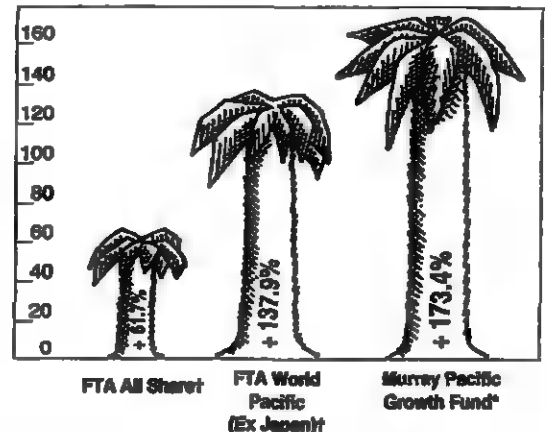
No, your higher-rate liability will be calculated as though you had no mortgage interest. Section 369 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988, as amended, says: "(3A) In computing the total income of a person for any year of assessment, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any relevant loan interest in the year in which it is paid."

(3B) In this section, "relevant loan interest" means the excess of liability to income tax over what it would be if all income were chargeable at the lower rate, or the excess of liability to income tax over what it would be if all income were charged at the applicable rate according to section 27(1A) the lower rate, the exclusion of any higher rate.

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† SOURCE: DATASTREAM. TOTAL RETURN. * SOURCE: INTERNAL. NET OF 1% PER ANNUM. ALL FIGURES 11/8/92 TO 31/12/93. REMEMBER THE PRICE OF SHARES AND THE INCOME FROM THEM CAN GO DOWN AS WELL AS UP. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY A GUIDE TO THE FUTURE. INVESTORS MAY NOT GET BACK THE AMOUNT THEY INVESTED. MURRAY JOHNSTONE UNIT TRUSTS LIMITED IS A MEMBER OF IMRO AND LAUTRO.

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| Coventry BS | Extra Interest | 0203 252277 | Instant | £1,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Stilton BS | High Street | 0758 700511 | Instant | £2,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Britannia BS | Capital Trust | 0638 381741 | Instant | £10,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
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| NOTICE A/c's and BONDS | | | | | | | | | |
| Bradford & Bingley BS | Direct Notice | 011 248248 | 30 Day | £1,000 | 6.36% | Yy | | | |
| B & W Asset | Asset 90 Day | 0303 303330 | 90 Day | £10,000 | 6.85% | Yy | | | |
| Chelsea BS | Base Rate Plus 1 | 011 272505 | 1.4.93 | £5,000 | 7.50% | Yy | | | |
| MONTHLY INTEREST | | | | | | | | | |
| Coventry BS | Extra Interest | 0203 252277 | Instant | £1,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Bradford & Bingley | Direct Notice | 011 248248 | 30 Day | £1,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Coventry BS | Extra Interest | 0203 252277 | Instant | £1,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| B & W Asset | Monthly Income | 0303 303330 | 90 Day | £25,000 | 7.07% | Yy | | | |
| TESSAs (Tax Free) | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindley & Rugby BS | 0455 251234 | 5 Year | £25 | 7.75% | Yy | | | | |
| Durley BS | 0384 221414 | 5 Year | £10 | 7.75% | Yy | | | | |
| Dunelm BS | 0193 721021 | 5 Year | £100 | 7.75% | Yy | | | | |
| West Bromwich BS | 021 525 7070 | 5 Year | £150 | 7.75% | Yy | | | | |
| HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE A/c's (Direct) | | | | | | | | | |
| Caledonian Bank | HCA | 031 6335 | Instant | £1 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Chelsea BS | Current | 0800 1111 | Instant | £1 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Northen Rock | Current | 0800 561500 | Instant | £1 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| OFFSHORE ACCOUNTS (Direct) | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodwich Guernsey BS | Investment Inv | 0481 1111 | Instant | £10,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Confederation Bank (Irish) | Investment Inv | 0481 1111 | Instant | £10,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| Derbyshire (QW) Ltd | Investment Inv | 0504 1111 | Instant | £10,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | |
| GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS (Direct) | | | | | | | | | |
| Consolidated Life FN | 081 940 8343 | 1 Year | £2,000 | 4.30% | Yy | | | | |
| Prosperity Life FN | 0800 321548 | 2 Year | £25,000 | 4.75% | Yy | | | | |
| Financial Assurance FN | 081 367 8000 | 3 Year | £50,000 | 5.20% | Yy | | | | |
| Financial Assurance FN | 081 367 8000 | 4 Year | £50,000 | 5.85% | Yy | | | | |
| EuroLife FN | 071 454 0105 | 5 Year | £5,000 | 6.00% | Yy | | | | |
| NATIONAL SAVINGS A/c's & BONDS (Direct) | | | | | | | | | |
| (u.s.f. 28/1/94) | Investment A/c | 1 Month | £20 | 5.25% | Yy | | | | |
| | Income Bonds | 3 Month | £2,000 | 6.50% | Yy | | | | |
| | Capital Bonds H | 5 Year | £100 | 7.25% | Yy | | | | |
| | First Option Bond | 12 Month | £1,000 | 6.00% | Yy | | | | |
| NAT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (Tax Free) | | | | | | | | | |
| 41st Issue | 5 Year | £100 | 7.75% | Yy | | | | | |
| 7th Index Linked | 5 Year | £100 | 7.75% | Yy | | | | | |
| Childrens Bond F | 5 Year | £25 | 7.35% | Yy | | | | | |

This table covers major banks and Building Societies only. All rates (except Guaranteed Income Bonds) are shown Gross. Fixed = Fixed Rate (All other rates are variable). OM = Interest paid on maturity. Net Net Rate. P = By Post only. A = Rate guaranteed to be 1.5% above base rate (plus 7.5%) until 2.4.94 and then 1% until maturity. S = 10 days loss of interest on all withdrawals. Rate guaranteed to be 2.2.94. G = 5.75 per cent on balances of £200 and over; 6.00 per cent on £25,000 plus; H = 6.75 per cent on balances of £25,000 and over; I = 6.40 per cent on balances of £20,000 and over. Source: MONEYFACTS, The Monthly Guide to Investment and Mortgage Rates, Laundry Lane, North Walsham, Norfolk, NR28 0SD. Readers can obtain a complimentary copy by phoning 0892 500677.

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Positive thinking to beat the blues

Sarah Stacey finds some pleasant ways to shake that after-Christmas feeling

As the new year gets underway anyone without the willpower of a Trappist monk may be feeling a little under par. The long days of feasting, combined with lack of sleep and exercise, in what the French call *une crise de foie* - in other words, an

liver exacerbated by dehydration. This sluggishness is also primarily responsible for the January blues, according to Dr Susan Horswood-Lee, a London general practitioner who is particularly interested in nutrition. The answer, she says, is a programme of detoxification, rehydration and relaxation.

If that conjures visions of pills, potions and deprivations, take heart. Of course, you can go the whole way and opt for a lemon and water fast - under medical supervision only - but there are gentler and positively agreeable ways of tackling this lethargy.

First, let us suppose you want to relax at home. Undoubtedly the best way to relax is with pure water, warm or cool, not too cold, or herbal. Peppermint has been used to aid digestion since Roman times. Add a drizzle of cold-pressed honey if you wish.

Next, try a brisk skin brushing to get your circulation moving and speed the loss of toxins. Use a fairly stiff brush, (the Body Shop version at £4.95 is perfect) on dry skin, always working up legs and arms towards the heart.

Follow with a hot shower, perhaps using a herbal hair and body shampoo such as Aveda's aromatic Futurity Relax, cooing with chamomile, country and witch hazel. Finish with a cool, splash from head to toe. It is refreshing at first, but makes you feel sparkling throughout the day.

The bottom line with detox eating and drinking is to do it gently. If you can manage one or two days without caffeine and alcohol, largely eating fruit and vegetables, you will feel great benefits. Although beware, eating toxins from an overloaded system can temporarily induce headaches or other aches and pains, dizziness and a degree of lassitude. The best way to combat this is to drink as much cool, pure water as possible, two to five pints daily, submerge yourself in warm baths and rest.



Relax: thalassotherapy and hydrotherapy centres may provide just the treatment you need to relieve stress and tension

Dr Horswood-Lee also recommends taking a multivitamin and mineral supplement. The Japanese *Chlorella*, emerald green algae which is rich in vitamins and Japan's best selling supplement. It is available in tablet or powder form and, like a wide range of other supplements, a positive library of health and health foods. It is stocked by the Nutricentre, which also has a very effective mail order service. Contact the Nutricentre at 7 Park Crescent, London W1N 3HE. Tel: 071-436-5123.

For the good news, massage of all kinds is one of the relaxing toxins, used in the exercise such as walking and swimming. Thalassotherapy, with essential oils and grapefruit, is a powerful lifter, working on the lymphatic system, boosting the vital system, and helping digestion.

From January 4, Aromatherapy Associates, the company which introduced the Prince of Wales, is offering a 20 per cent discount on treatments in the middle of the day. Normal prices are £45 for 15% hour initial consultation, £35 for 15% follow-up. It also supplies mail order kits (£50 for £19.95, plus p.p.p.). Contact Aromatherapy Associates at 68 Maltings Place, Bagleys Lane, W9 3BY. Tel: 071-371-9378. Also, it only looks after.

The International Federation of Aromatherapists, (081-846-9066), provides a national list of practitioners, who may also be found in health centres. Practitioners will only be based in health clubs and health centres will usually be open to men as well.

If you like massage and water, try Thalga hydrotherapy. Our jaded tester emerged from a session at Harrods' revamped Hair and Beauty Salon revitalised. She began to feel better when her body was massaged with a mallow and ivy scrub. Plunged into a large tub, laced with seaweed extract, our tester had a rapid improvement in high-pressure jets of water pumped her from neck to sole for about half an hour. A deep body

sage topped it off and sent her tripping into Knightsbridge. Thalga detoxifying hydrotherapy costs £40 for an hour or does the seaweed body wrap. You might like to follow it with a facial treatment and scalp massage, such as the Clarins Paris Method lymphatic drainage facial.

Harrods Hair and Beauty Salon is offering a special deal in January 31 - for £60 you can have either a Thalga Hydrotherapy or a relaxing body massage plus a full face facial, and all shoulder treatments. Just say you are an FT reader and the offer stands.

For a more baroque treatment, you could try the Dead Sea Inchwrap. For £15 plus VAT, you can be wrapped in bright blue gal painted in Dead Sea Mud and swaddled in cling film from jaw to toe, until you look like a sci-fi monster. As the name implies, you may lose some inches, but the minerals in the Dead Sea mud are also said to draw out toxins, as well as emulsifying fat, reducing cellulite, improving muscle tone and generally revitalising the skin. Our tester felt invigorated after the treatment. A few inches were indeed melted off her vital statistics and several pounds off her weight, albeit temporarily. For more therapists, contact Harrods International on 0580-211-055.

For those whose willpower

flag, Grayshott Hall health and fitness retreat specialises in individually designed fitness programmes. Diets are based on vegetables, salads and fruit, with a little protein. Light exercise, such as swimming or walking is advised to speed the process.

Grayshott, which comes with high recommendations from doctors and those who have stayed there, also provides massage, hydrotherapy and spa body treatments. A single room for four nights from £110, including all meals, a daily massage and treatment, and one-to-one health and nutritional consultations. Grayshott Hall, Headley Road, Grayshott, Nr Hindhead, Surrey GU26 6JJ. Tel: 0428-604-331, fax: 0428-605-463.

Lady M. Saumarez, owner of Harrods Hall, is adamant that this elegant Georgian house, set in magically beautiful Italian gardens, is a health retreat "not a hotel with treatments". Three doctors are there day and night. The emphasis is on cleansing the system, this is a treatment, and everyone is treated as a patient. On the first evening, workaholic TV producer Clive Syddall found his dinner diet of orange juice, yoghurt and

honey, an appealing prospect. Over the next few days, the Syddalls, who voted it entirely worthwhile.

Ages 18 and over, from eight to 12, who outnumber guests, are sympathetic and standards are high. During these days of relaxation, Syddall lost several pounds, and left feeling "much lighter and lighter... it gives you an impetus to continue with a good diet and exercise to relax". Single rooms range from £110 to £120 per week. For more details, contact Shrub-Hall Hotel, 111, Clive, Codrington, Ipswich, Suffolk IP8 9QH. Tel: 0473-330-404, fax: 0473-330-405.

Alternatively, you may like to visit our London showroom or our showroom in Sheffield. A warm welcome awaits you.

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Watch, wait, pounce

The most undignified of all was a private sale at the apartment of a top British designer. Whimsical and smiling, wearing champagne glasses, were snatching clothes from each other's arms and building up a mountain of possible bargains. Any garment that was deemed desirable was passed on to the fray in the lingerie.

My initial reaction was to feel comforted that even well-known actresses were buying and selling their wardrobe. We second, were disquieting. We were to wonder why women would be selling in this way. But that was the mid 1990s, when money was more than plentiful and the tree. It hardly mattered what you bought, as long as it had a good mark down on the price tag and the right designer name on the label.

These were the days when the media faithfully recorded the names of people caught up in the crush at the front of Harrods' sale. Now it is all much less jolly.

The media may go to Harrods - but to film the latest celebrity brought in by the store's promotions department to keep the sales interesting. This week it was American film star Richard Gere, who generated a large and noisy crowd. But serious shoppers are a more downy bunch who bide their time with an end in view, rather than trip out for fun and a few unpremeditated bargains.

Harrods has both the main source of shopping for the season, now that half the high street has permanent sale nothing there is no need to wait to buy unless you want

something absolutely specific; the Harrods are that where you will find an acceptable equivalent already reduced. These keenly anticipated sales just after Christmas and in late June have become irrelevant. Many sales in mid-December in fact in on seasonal trade.

But for those who do want a specific item, the starting point of the remaining goods in the store will have more significance than ever. Harrods are selling has been slow in recent years, yet its sales have been remarkably successful. The first day of the January

Avril Groom says clever shoppers know how to use the sales

was its best trading day.

The recession has meant that the smart of the intelligent shopper for a sale in saving money, sent spending it, by enabling consumers to buy much-coveted items at prices that were remarkably low. The original price seemed unreasonable. The strong-minded watch, wait, case the joint and then pounce. They discover in advance how much the sale reduction will be. The even stronger-minded then wait for more, hoping for further reductions but risking the sale of their bargain.

This is all nerve-racking stuff but the dedicated sales shopper has come to this. Harrods. Now that people are more prepared, if necessary, to play the waiting game, the atmosphere is coolly competitive rather than frantic.

And strength of mind means in the reckoning with yourself over what you buy. The best

bargains are lasting, quality classics, in fashion terms an easier brief for men than women, although items such as a half-price Aquascutum cashmere coat, a Mulberry briefcase or a Pringle cashmere sweater seem to fit the bill, and all are in sales now.

Another approach is to go to the sales of top, very expensive designers - Chanel and Ralph Lauren (both start today) are fashion staples at sale time - and hope their limited taste and elegance carry you through. But beware. Even here there are design skills and they naturally have the biggest mark-downs.

Buying fashion now in a sale is trickier than in a full-price wardrobe full of serious investments would be a dull place. Go for quality and value you can visualise wearing in the future - even if styled in a totally different way. And you have to be tough with yourself.

The instance, velvet has been the fabric of the season - which is precisely why it will not be next winter. Yet, I can still justify buying Margaret Howell's long black velvet skirt (now on sale) because it is so simple and beautiful it will be a classic. I can even justify Martin Margiela's evening sheath of straggled metallic silver with deconstructed raw-edge details (from Browns, now on sale) because it is so startling that it is above the whims of fashion.

But much as I would love to own one of Vivienne Westwood's corset tops (sale in January) I must draw the line. I am where 18th century half gear is appropriate are rare in my life. And although it would do incredible things for my figure, even at sale prices it is too much to pay to

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TRAVEL

Rewards of straying from the Silk Route

"I AM REGISTAN," the loudspeakers bellowed, as purple and green lights blinked. Samarkand's great medieval madrasas. A handful of tourists gazed at them from a plastic seating. The loudspeakers droned on about something with Lenin's flag and Uzbek pride, but I doubt if anyone was listening.

The Registan is the most breathtaking architectural monument on the Silk Route. No-one had recorded a new soundtrack for the son of Samarkand, but it didn't matter. The Soviet pseudo-history can demean these monuments to the wealth of the 14th-century Tamerlane by Tamerlane.

Timur-the-lame, self-styled heir to Genghis Khan, did not build them himself. What he did was force all Silk Route traders to pass through Samarkand by ransacking Urgench, the northern rival on the Caspian sea. He also liked to display the heads of prisoners on stakes where the madrasas now stand.

His grandson, Ulug Bek, was the first of them in 1417 and transformed it in mosaic of blue and green. The madrasas that went up 200 years later are blue green as pieces of Islamic art, but on the impressive. The portal of the Shir Dor madrasa resorts blasphemously to mosaic lions in order to impress, while deep within the Tilla Kari madrasa several tiles of gold shimmer from the ceiling of the mosque. And you would have to be a dry cat to ooh and aah at it.

Your operators are queuing to take you to former Soviet Central Asia, and Samarkand, second city of Uzbekistan, is the place they hope to have you drooling over. It is certainly worth a visit. From the Registan you can walk past the houses of Tamerlane's descendants and the massive, brooding remains of Tamerlane's Khanym mosque.

There is also the Emir, the last of the lord's mausoleum. Legend has it that Tamerlane died here and was buried here. "If I am buried here, the world will tremble." Five-and-a-half centuries later a Soviet scientist exhumed the body. It was the night of June 23, 1941, and within minutes of the coffin being opened an assistant rushed into the crypt with the news that Hitler had invaded Russia.

There is much to shiver and marvel at in Samarkand, but it would be a waste to come all this way and not to do some exploring. What is new in central Asia is the chance to stray away from the houses of Tamerlane, from those branches of the ancient Silk Route that are now turned to those which have changed in 1,000 years.

Start by looking north from the site of

Ulug Bek's observatory. (Ulug Bek used astronomy to calculate the length of the year in within a few seconds, nearly 100 centuries before Copernicus was born.) From here, on a clear day, you can see the snows of the Zhetysay mountains marching into the distance along a highway of haze.

When you are standing, the temperature is probably close to 40°C, and the traffic fumes catch in your lungs. Up there, you imagine, there are perfect valleys full of wild flowers and pristine air. You have to go and see.

I joined an up-market, guided trek to the Fan massif, the highest in the Zhetysay range. It is the sensible option because the mountains are in Tajikistan, which was in the grip of civil war. The guide included an 86-year-old man named he would be fine at altitude because he

Giles Whittell visits Samarkand and follows impossible exotic branches of a road which has not changed for 1,000 years over some of its stretches

kept in shape on Sundays, on Dartmoor, with the Teignmouth branch of the Ramblers' Association. There was also a distinguished Foreign Office KCMG who told me on our first evening together that he

was a former journalist. We crossed the Tajik border, very successfully, in a minibus, at the ancient Sogdian city of Pendzhikent we transferred to a mountain-going truck which takes down the steep slopes entering the mountains. Bunny, the octogenarian, impressed everyone by getting in and walking.

As we gained height, the patches gave way to juniper forest. The path narrowed and the gradient stiffened and Bunny changed down a gear or two. Raw horizons of rock and ice closed in to the west and the south. The air grew cold and thin and space was found for Bunny on a donkey. (This was cushy trekking; a small herd of donkeys carried everything except our sunbats.)

That night, round a camp fire of 100-year-old juniper logs, the donkey drivers gave a spirited rendition of Tajik mountain songs. KCMG and I replied with the Tajik songs and dances.

The following day we reached the mountainous Samarkand and Dushanbe. Bunny reached it leaning back on his donkey like a stunt-rider. It took four men to stop him falling off, but when he said the

view was "more spectacular than Dartmoor" it seemed worth the trouble.

We camped at a place used up all our superlatives. The view had been clipped to a sword by mountain goats. The hills were jagged by low rises dotted with boulders and cedar trees. The sun was a miniature of miniature lakes strung below us, and not far to the south a sheer wall of snow and rock rose up two vertical kilometres. We asked for more but the donkey men had found some heroin puppies and were with them. They were still blotting the morning.

We were told by our chief guide, Kolya, a quiet Russian alpinist who has raised walking to an art-form, that our path was a genuine branch of the Silk Route, the main trade route from Samarkand right up to the Pamirs. Maybe. It is true that the Silk Route had variants, but it is also true that every road in central Asia must be to the Silk Route if you let the tour guide pause for breath.

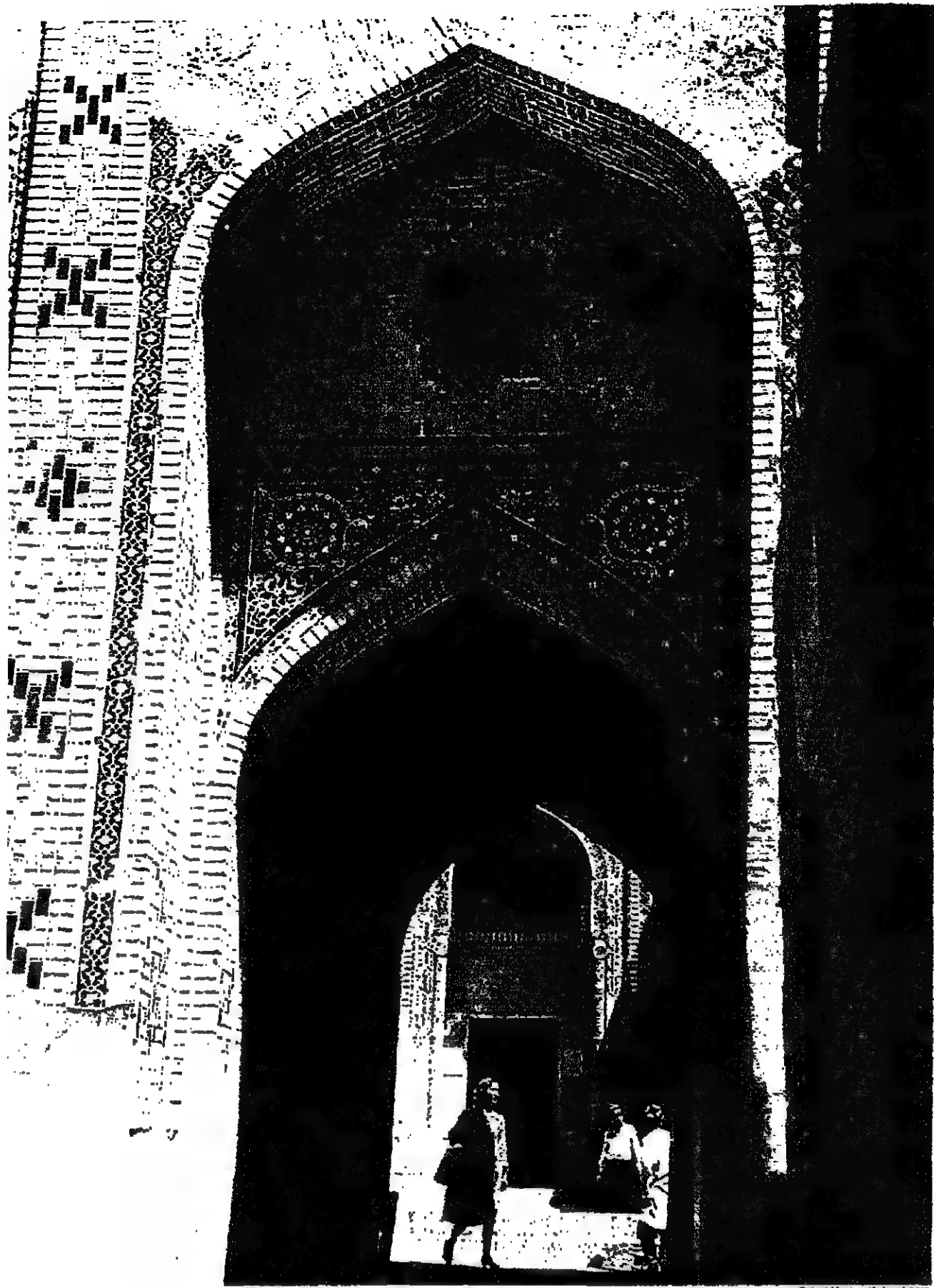
The origin of this impossibly exotic camel track is well-documented. In 166 BC a Chinese general, called Chang Ch'ien, travelled to Fergana (east of Samarkand) in present-day Uzbekistan) to buy horses that were said to run so fast they sweated blood. The general found that the horses were because of a little parasite. But he also learned that Fergana's main export was a very handsome price for silk. His emperor, Wu-ti, thereupon placed an export ban which had been in force since the Chinese started weaving silk around 3000 BC, and trading began.

Chang Ch'ien had crossed the Tien Shan (the Heavenly Mountains) between Kashgar and what is now the Kirghiz north of Uzun. Join the dots. This is the original Silk Route. You can follow it because 20th-century politics mean there is no road. But you can follow the mountains far north, along the arduous route through Kirghizistan to Torgart, from where Chinese jeeps leave for Kashgar.

An hour or two before the Chinese border there is a turning to a place called Tash Rabat. Take it. Do not on any account roar past in a cloud of dust as the Paris-Beijing rally did last year. At the end of a track, but in the mountains, Tash Rabat is a grand old granite caravanserai that was sheltering Kashgari traders since before Tamerlane was thought of.

You can cross the divide, and hike up to Asia's continental divide, or hunt ibex with the lonely caretaker. Whatever you do, it will evoke the real Silk Route more than a Soviet mural and light show.

Giles Whittell tracked in the Fan mountains with Stappes, Eric, and John, Swindon, Wiltshire, and G.U. Tel: 0295-512667. He is author of Central Asia, the Practical Handbook, published by Cadogan Books (£10.99).



There is much to shiver and marvel at in Samarkand where the hand of Genghis Khan is still apparent

There are many things to do in central Asia, especially abroad. The foreign footpath is inevitably - nay maliciously - badly waymarked, and the foreign farmer too often relies on a satellite with electric fencing and bulls.

Then there are more mundane concerns: where your choice of picnic, it is always best to picnic by lunchtime; the rucksack is crushingly heavy, no matter what you have behind; worst, there is no way out once you've arrived. Only the most determined will apply.

But even if your donkey does not run to masochism, there is still hope. Alternative Travel Group, an Oxford-based tour company, conducts foreign rambling holidays for those who see walking as the best

Food drink, culture - and exercise

Patti Waldmeir puts both feet forward on a ramble through southern Tuscany

form of sightseeing. I think it was at lunch on the first day of the ATG tour of southern Tuscany - as maybe at dinner the first evening - that I realised what I was in for: 10 days of the best in food, drink, scenery, culture and exercise, from sun to sun dedicated to pleasure.

Towards the end, ATG ramblers are relieved of the need to carry a rucksack: luggage is transported by van, and awaits the tired walker in their room at day's end. That is not unique. Other tour companies offer

luggage service. But ATG also solves the picnic problem - something other tour companies ignore. I never saw a picnic sandwich or cold meat roll. Instead, we had stylish, colourful meals (one of my favourites: endive, yellow pepper and peach), the pungent Pecorino cheese (without the unpleasant smell generated by hours in a rucksack), homemade sausage or cured ham, several kinds of local wine, fresh fruit and wine.

On the one day we had heavy

rain, we struggled in at lunchtime to find Kit - our versatile tour manager - sheltering in a cave of barn, with a big pot of soup and lots of red wine. The dinners were worth a trip on their own. As we limped in table each evening, expectancy soon overcame exhaustion each was a special meal arranged with local restaurants by Kit, many to show off the Tuscan specialties which are so clearly defined. And the view of the mountains provided ample incen-

ter for a vigorous long walk the next day. Although I scarcely turned a mouthful of food, and indulged my taste for local red wines, I walked off every ounce of weight during the day. Unlike most of the guests, who had more money, I walked every inch of the way from the walled village of Montepulciano to stunning medieval Siena, some 20 miles. And I am sure I enjoyed it more because I could opt out, if I wished, for ATG provided the ultimate assistance to mas-

ochism: a chance to be picked up by the van, half way... or a third of the way... or before the last hill... and instead of moral judgments from our enthusiastic, Talophile tour leader, Frances. To her goes the credit for infallible path-finding and cultured commentary on the medieval hill towns which bejewelled our path, and for stunning itineraries which took in - on one special day - a Romanesque church with half sculptures above the church door a dip in the thermal baths of Bagno Vignoni.

at Ripa d'Orcia, a privately-owned castle on a hill overlooking the river - and a chance to take a van ride home before the last steep hill.

However unreasonable the request, Frances and Kit were eager to meet it. ATG tours are not cheap. My 10-day tour of southern Tuscany, without airfare, cost £1,270, and that was only after I protested at being charged the US dollar price quoted for overseas bookings. But for the hedonist who likes a fair bit of exercise on the side, the price is worth it. Luxury rambling for the traveller who has everything.

Alternative Travel Group, 101 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7JF. Tel: 01865-311111, fax 01865-311112.

An unspoilt getaway

Imagine a region of heavily forested mountains and valleys; of villages surrounded by tourism where much of the traditional architecture has been preserved and in every-day life where camels and wild monkeys are common sights.

Imagine, too, that this remote region is served by an immaculately maintained network of uncongested roads, highways and airports and that it offers both food and accommodation to suit any budget with standards of hygiene and medical care that any European would envy.

There is such a place; the Asir mountains of Saudi Arabia. The problem is that Saudi restrictions mean that unless you work in Saudi Arabia, or have a Saudi visa, or are a Saudi (or citizen of a Gulf state), you almost certainly cannot visit this region. Thus Asir may enjoy the world's best-developed tourism region that you (probably) cannot visit. You will have to hope for things change.

For several years Saudi Arabia's tourism industry has been promoting Asir as a tourist destination for the international market. Several of the region's main hotels offer tour packages and a few tour operators have arranged packages covering several of

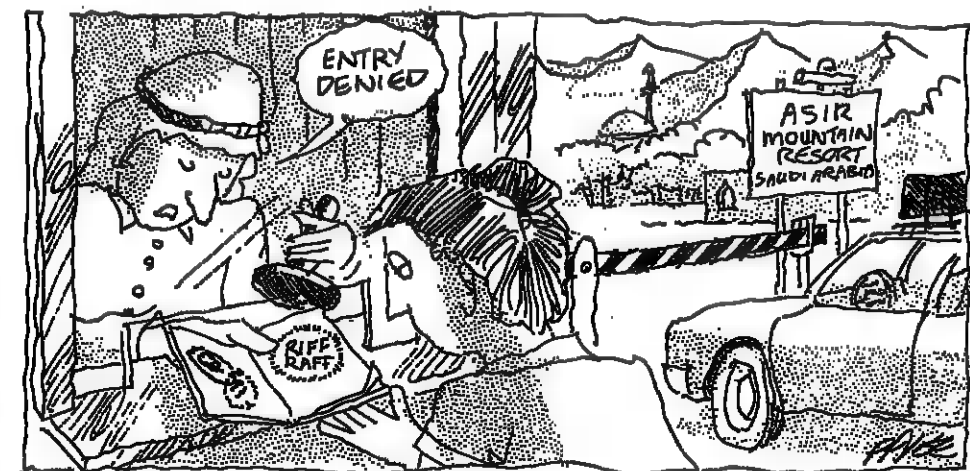
the region's cities. The Asir mountains are part of a much longer chain stretching north to Jordan and south through Yemen. To the east they drop sharply away in the Red Sea. To the west they trail off into a series of hills and plateaus which eventually appear into the desert.

It is a region where the roads hug the sides of tree-covered mountains as one small town leads to another. The culture is closer to that of Yemen than to the cosmopolitan port of Jeddah or the Bedouin traditions of Riyadh.

In winter Asir is the popular image of Arabia as a place of ferocious, never-ending summers. The mountains can be

Gordon Robison visits Asir, a Saudi tourist region devoid of tourists

subject to heavy rains and spend months in thick but highly local fogs. Most activity in Asir centres on the provincial capital of Abha, which until 1922 was the capital of a small independent kingdom. In that year Asir was conquered by Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman Al-Saud (usually called Ibn Saud in the west), the founder of modern Saudi Arabia. Asir later became a base for Asir's attacks on the Hejaz, north of



Asir where Meccan and Medina are located. Abha is a small, functional town with only one real point of interest.

This is the Saudi Palace; it was built in 1922 and served for two generations as the regional seat of government. Since 1937 it has been open to

every of summer's sweltering heat in Jeddah or Riyadh. Another prime attraction is Asir National Park, designed for the Saudis by a team from the UN National Park Service. The protected area, created by the park is enormous, taking in thousands of square kilometres of land in and around the Asir mountains and stretching west to the Red Sea.

The park's facilities are well-laid out, although visiting there is not straightforward. The visitor's centre, a series of displays on the park's plants, animals, geography and culture located in a building adjacent to Abha's ring road. The building is in beautifully landscaped gardens where it blends easily with the surrounding mountains. The centre includes an observation deck overlooking the valley just below. Wild monkeys are seen in the grounds.

But first you have to get into

the centre. It is open only on summer evenings and admission is restricted to families. In Saudi Arabia this means "couples" and "unaccompanied women," with or without children. Exhibits and lacking a husband and/or juvenile must obtain a permit. In winter, however, a permit. A far easier way to approach the park is to take the tours and packages offered by the Inter-Continental Hotel. Even if you are staying in the youth hostel (they are open only to men), a trip to the park is a must.

Originally built as a palace for one of Saudi Arabia's numerous princes, the hotel is in the heart of the park, near the summit of Asir. At 3,115m the highest point in the country. Anomalously, Asir is a tourist region devoid of tourists. As a result, it remains largely unknown to the outside world.

Practical Traveller / Patricia Roberts

Budapest: spa city

The Turks, abandoning Budapest to the Austrian Army in 1686, must have looked with regret at what they were leaving. Buda was not only a long-standing outpost of the Ottoman Empire but a place well-endowed with natural springs - and a network of Turkish baths.

Today, 600,000 people a day of water percolate daily through the city's limestone soil, filling its natural hot and open-air pools and making Budapest one of the world's great "spa" cities. It is missed by the word "spa". A spa is merely a mineral spring or hotel built around springs; luxury is not a requisite.

There is certainly true with Budapest. On the other hand, the springs certainly have what it takes: calcium, magnesium, fluoride, sulfates, alkalies, even radium. This combination, known as "thermal" inflammation as well as respiratory problems, is what makes Budapest's water so prized.

Well-being is not the only reason for a spa visit. The architecture, from 16th-century Turkish baths to turn-of-the-century hotels, is as beautiful as the water is therapeutic. Although there are more than 30 spas, the number includes summer swimming pools and modern clinics. For the real thing, you need only focus on a handful of locations. My favourite is the Gellert

and medicinal baths, a belle-epoque monstrosity which seems to have a wedding cake on the Buda end of Liberty Bridge. The Gellert, built from 1918 and is the city's only remaining "old world" resort-spa.

The hotel partly faces the Danube, and although billed as one of Budapest's most luxurious, it is in fact of upgrading from the present no-frills, socialist-era decor. Hotel guests reach the spa by private elevator; the paying public enters separately.

There are some strange traditions available, but stick to the Gellert's basics: thermal baths (men and women separately); outdoor swimming pool and indoor swimming pool. Avoid the manicure and pedicure and take a massage at your own risk (it is a few slaps short of torture). To make your visit easier, there are signs for tipping and learn a few words, like *fürdő* (bath), *gőzfürdő* (thermal bath) and *küfürdő* (outdoor).

Unwind first in the thermal baths. Both men's and women's are elaborately decorated. Leaving the baths, grab a new towel and take a cold plunge or change into a swimsuit in the indoor pool. This naturally carbonated, glass-roofed pool was added in 1924 and echoes the Roman baths of Caracalla. I expected a sunny, lively room, but there was much cloud cover that

day. The detailing, however, is stunning: carved marble columns flank the pool and there is a palm-tree-lined balcony. The Gellert is open to the public on weekdays, 2pm Saturdays and 1pm Sundays. The indoor pool is open at 7pm, except Sundays (4pm).

The Széchenyi Baths in City Park is one of the grandest bathing houses in Europe, attracting the people a year. The thermal baths are elegant but even better are the three outdoor thermal pools (hottest 38°C). Here you will witness Budapest's famous postcard vignette in living colour: bathers standing in the water, playing chess on cork boards.

The domes of Budapest's remaining 16th century Turkish baths are still scattered among the Baroque architecture of Buda's neighbourhoods. At the end of Elizabeth Street you cannot miss the hemispherical cupola of the Kiraly Bath, known for its green columns and radioactive water which clients drink to their circulation.

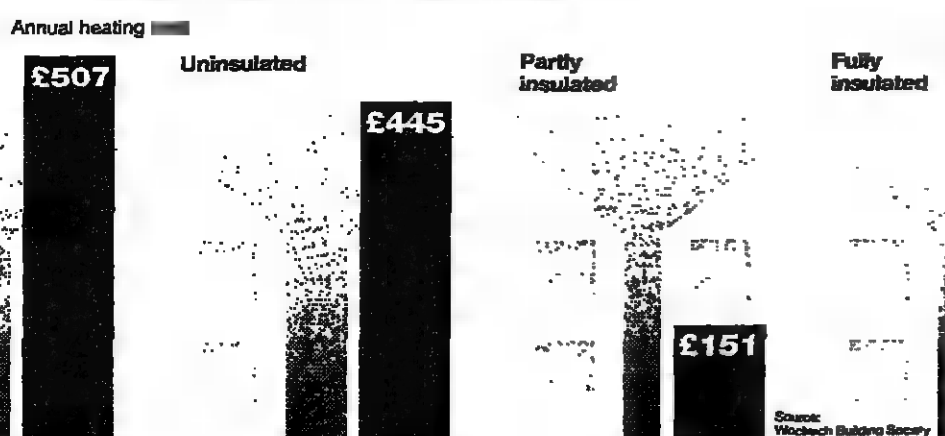
Continuing towards Margaret Island you will be transported back to the Ottoman Empire by the four domed, topped domes of the Kiraly Baths, built in 1586. The domes hang on the vapors. It is not hard to picture Turkish pashas immersed in reverie in the bathing, troops pummel the city walls, ending forever Budapest's entanglement with the Sultanate.

PROPERTY

VAT may fuel a move to greener homes

Gerald Cadogan on how to improve the energy-efficiency of your house – and save money on heating bills

How insulation can reduce your heating bill



The VATman comes in April to claw 11 per cent on domestic energy bills from every house and flat in the country. A year later he will be 17.5 per cent. They are painful charges. But despair not. You can cut the impact.

In the short-term, fill the oil tank (if that is the fuel you use) in March and pre-pay as much as you can for gas, or electricity.

Over the long term be prepared to be strict, down and work on your annual costs. Then think hard how to make a more energy-efficient house. How to create a carbon dioxide, the chief agent of the greenhouse effect, and save you pounds? All three fuels the environment. If you think electricity must be cleaner, remember that it is the power stations.

Pre-payment gives temporary relief to the household purse, but does nothing for the environment. As cash flow, it will delight suppliers but Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor, since the VAT tax take.

Pay before VAT on fuel into force and you will not be liable for the VAT until your credit with your supplier runs out. You forfeit the VAT but, with interest rates well below 10 per cent it has to be a bargain. And you have the comfort of knowing the bills are paid.

How much can you manage?

A year's worth, or two or three? If you pay a monthly average through the year, it may be more complicated. But it should still be possible to pre-pay between March and March.

Then check how to cut your heating bills permanently. The first is easy. Wear clothes, lower the thermostat, draw the curtains, earlier and turn off the lights. Long-life, low-wattage bulbs are expensive but better value in the long run. If your home is filled with electrical gadgets, from coffee-makers to video recorders, need they be on all the time?

Payback is the vital concept in the stage for improving insulation and heating water in the efficient way possible. Heating accounts for more than half the typical fuel bill. Woolwich Building Society has estimated that, if a thermal jacket around the hot water tank is less than three inches thick, a new, denser, foam-insulated jacket will pay for itself in a year (payback: one or two years).

What you may need is a new efficient gas or oil boiler. Gas and oil-fired condensing boilers are far more efficient than older types (payback: three to six years) if you replace your boiler with a gas condensing model, you may qualify for a grant from the Energy Saving Trust

(details from Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association). For houses, have individual thermostatic controls fitted to radiators, or room thermostats (but not the radiators together), and a hot water cylinder.

A shelf over a radiator under a window forces hot air back into the room, and aluminium foil behind a radiator, especially on an outside wall, reflects the heat inwards and stops it escaping through the wall.

A cheap way of starting a home insulation programme is to put draught excluder strips on the windows. Going further, insulating the floor and the wall cavity (if possible) are more expensive and have a payback of several years.

If you are thinking of putting in double glazing or adding external cladding to the building, and you live in a listed building or conservation area, consult your planning authority first.

If you are uncertain about what to do, call an independent assessor under the National Energy Rating (NER) scheme which rates a home's energy efficiency on a scale of 0 (very poorly insulated) to 10.

Your home will be rated and you will be advised what to do and what it costs. The national average rating is about four



An Admiral Homes house: smoke alarms, secure cupboards and four bins for household waste

regulations about VAT. Authorities in Milton Keynes, the London overspill town which is full of houses, have adopted a minimum rating of 7.5. The National Energy Foundation that runs the NER scheme is based here.

When buying a new home, the NER score has new properties should have energy efficiency built-in.

The Woolwich, comparing the end-of-terrace three-bedroom houses, estimates an annual fuel bill of £1,205 for the typical Edwardian house (rated 2.7 and emitting 14.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide) while for the new house of similar size, the cavity and six loft insulation, it

would be £590, with 12.2 tonnes of CO₂ rated 7.5 NHER. The saving is £615. The Woolwich has also estimated how insulation can cut annual heating costs (see chart).

New homes such as those at the Wimpey development at West Moor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (prices from £99,950) have a score of around 9. Admiral Homes, building in the south-east England (in the £140,000 to £170,000 range) has a similar average, with some homes reaching a 10 rating.

Top-rated homes are usually found to be two-bedroom houses in a 100,000 sq ft of a terrace and buyers most concerned with energy efficiency to make their

second or third purchase: first-time buyers seem less worried about running costs.

In the Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (the BREAM scheme) which examines the total environmental impact of homes and just the heating and insulation, Admiral believes it is the only developer to have gained a rating of "excellent". The demands are stringent. As far as possible, the new home must be on a site of low ecological value (such as an old building site) and recycled materials, avoids CFC and HCFC that deplete the ozone layer and the timber in the property has been pre-

treated with wood preservative (rather than treated on site).

Admiral's houses have smoke alarms, secure cupboards for storing hazardous substances. There are four different types of waste and a rainwater butt. Lavatories have a maximum flushing capacity of 10 litres; a good lavatory will work well with 3.5 litres of water.

In the long term, it is how most houses will be cheaper to run and far more frugal with the earth's resources and will maintain their resale value.

Even solar heating may help. But solar energy can be used in Cyprus, for example, where you can be sure of a bath hot-

ter than any you have had from conventional heating in Britain, especially if you use solar panels regularly.

Lastly, plant trees. If you have a garden, Year after year they soak up CO₂. In the time, if VAT on domestic energy saving, it may have a side-effect.

Further information: Admiral Homes, Luton (0525-25000); Building Research Establishment, Garston (0933-66466); Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association (071-228-2458, from London 0345-581158); National Energy Foundation, Milton Keynes (0900-000000); Wimpey, (01454-555555).

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SPORT

Equestrianism/Keith Wheatley

Heat is on for Olympics

Winter in Newmarket. A freezing wind scaps Anglia. On the gallops, breath from racehorses frosts and curls away. But indoors, guests are loosening their ties and the windows are running with condensation. It is 30°C (86°F), with 80 per cent humidity. We are in the Deep South.

Costly climate control equipment is reproducing the conditions found in mid-summer in Atlanta, where the 1996 Olympics will be held. At the equine performance centre of the Animal Health Trust, an event horse wearing an oxygen mask in debilitating heat is becoming acclimatised to a canter on a massive treadmill.

Eventing is addressing the problems of running a physically demanding Olympic event in a harsher climate than ever before. The sport knows it is being watched closely by the animal rights movement, which opposes the restriction of taking horses to Georgia at that time of year.

Some top riders share their doubts, including US horseman Bruce Davidson, who has been quoted as saying that no international three-day event should ever take place there. Politically, though, eventing cannot simply duck the Atlanta Olympics. Equestrianism is one of a handful of elite and expensive sports. Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and other top officials would like to see eliminated from the summer games.

"If the horse sports were dropped

now, they would probably never get back into the Olympics," says Dr David Marlin, head of the Newmarket research project. He hopes during 1994 to find out just what happens to the physiology of a horse under the grueling demands of three-day eventing. "After the 1992 Barcelona Games, it was clear that we didn't know what happened when horses exercised under adverse conditions - indeed, even the phrase meant in equine terms."

In Barcelona, one horse did

that, or how long they might take to acclimatise. We need hard facts before the sport can say whether the location is acceptable or not."

The study began last season with detailed monitoring of horses on horses taking part in the Blair Castle and Burghley three-day events. Marlin's team recorded body weight, heart rate, rectal temperature and blood chemistry at various points of the competitions.

The next stage has been training

only half the test, then that is it. We can see when things are starting to go wrong - which you can't when you're out on the cross-country course."

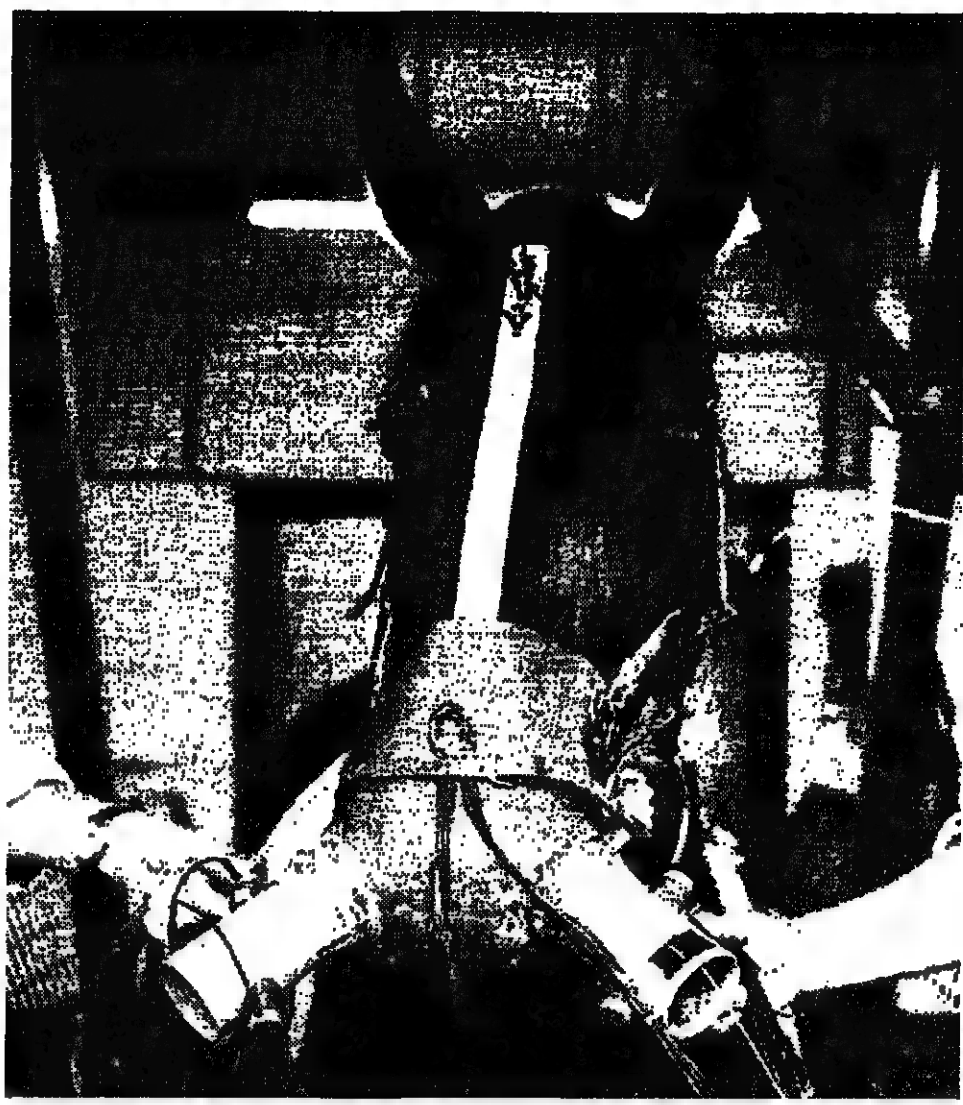
The attention to detail in the laboratory is so complete that there is a huge fan several feet ahead of the horse's treadmill position; this simulates the air flow over the body at different speeds. The £40,000 project has been financed by equal grants from the International Equestrian Federation and the International League for the Protection of Horses.

The next stage will be in the spring when the horses are moved to an air-conditioned stable where they will live for months in the conditions of mid-summer Atlanta. This should provide evidence of how well acclimatisation helps competition horses - rather like athletes training at altitude before the Mexico City games.

As a scientist, though, Marlin is affected by the fact that everyone involved in the sport wants his research to show that eventing can happen at Atlanta. After all, a "no" vote from Newmarket could kill eventing as an Olympic sport.

Marlin disagrees: "Our only concern is the welfare of the horse. If we come to the conclusion that three-day eventing isn't viable in Atlanta conditions, we're going to come out and say so."

"This research has implications that stretch a long way past the 1996 Olympics. In the future, I believe we'll be offering a Bupa-style checkup to the competition horse."



Breath test: a horse is examined at the equine performance centre of the Animal Health Trust in Newmarket

'If horse sports were dropped now, they would probably never get back into the Olympics'

collapse from heat exhaustion, although it was not clear how much of this was due to the heat. It seems likely that the horses standing about in the midday sun may have suffered more than the horses being ridden around a six-mile cross-country course.

What is certain is that reporters from countries such as the Netherlands and Germany, where eventing is a moral issue to match fox-hunting in Britain, were out in force. Comment was every difficult fence, awaiting a catastrophe.

"In Atlanta, we could have a temperature of 86 degrees and 80 per cent humidity," says Marlin. "At present, no one knows whether horses can cope with

event horses to use the treadmill so they can replicate in laboratory conditions the demands of a full competition. Four event horses were used by the study. The army army army initially for the study. "In about three days you can train them to walk, trot, canter and gallop," says Marlin. "They adapt much better than humans being tested in a gym, in my experience."

He understands the criticism of those who might be shocked to see a horse wearing a mask on a treadmill, but points out: "Any rider will tell you about the difficulty of making a horse do something he doesn't want to. You're talking about 550 pounds of bone and muscle here. It's not dangerous to the animal. We're not trying to induce heat exhaustion. If they can do

Golf/Derek Lawrenson

What the professionals do in winter

Fifteen years ago Ian Woosnam used to wonder how he would make ends meet during the winter.

His seasonal earnings exhausted, Woosnam would ring around his father in his native Oswestry to see if there was any part-time work available as a barman, a waiter, a greenkeeper or a milkman.

This was the lot of a tournament professional who had finished outside the top 20 in the money list. The year was clearly defined and there were long months to try and fill with something other than the only life they cared about.

Times have changed, at least for the male touring professionals: the women still have to do bar work or help out in their local friendly professional's shop.

Woosnam, now a tax exile and a millionaire many times over, spends November and December in the

southern hemisphere before returning to his new home in Jersey for Christmas.

There is hardly any reason for professionals to take a break at all. Just 30 days have elapsed since the Johnny Walker World Championship in Jamaica, but already the restless have clubs in their hands and tickets in their pockets. The European tour season begins again on Thursday in Madeira. In the US, the winter break was even shorter. Their tour is already under way in California.

Sometimes it is difficult for the fan to sustain interest in golf in

mid-winter. Did we really want to find a new star after already-rich golfer earning £1m in Sun City? Did we feel sympathy for Sam Torrance, who has complained about the heat in Jamaica, while at golf clubs all over Britain the "course closed" signs went up because of the incessant rain.

Even though they can play through the winter, many professionals still take a break.

Severiano Ballesteros has not been seen since Christmas but he has been pulling points on delivering

esters. This year he has changed his plans because of his chronic lower back condition. Ballesteros has spent the last few months working on special machines. With two young children to create his time, he has had plenty to think about other than his golf. In his spare time, this may be no bad thing. He will play in public until February.

Ballesteros has been outspoken about the demands upon the top players by the year-round golfing calendar. The answer is to play at home. Nick Faldo's manager is to

spread his 36-tournament workload throughout the year. He is just likely to have three weeks off in July or August, as he did in 1993, as in December or January.

For most players, there remains a period, sometimes quite short, when their winter thoughts tend to other things, other sports. Many, like Peter Baker (Wolverhampton Wanderers) and Trish Johnson (Arsenal), finally get to use their football season tickets. Paul Burchurst has been out on the Beazer Homes League around the country with his friends, Jamie Spence and Peter Chapman. He is

spotted around the paddock at Kempton race track.

Two Swedes, Joakim Haeggman and Robert Karlsson, go skiing, another, Anders Forsbrände, plays hockey.

Patrick Hall contemplates his and his wife's with his exotic fish. Mark James watches Star Trek.

The point of all this is to give the mind a break from golf. Ballesteros play in the World Championship, when he finished 31st. He should have enough to buy them in a couple of years. That would certainly give him something else to think about.

between him and his native Hawaii in December. He says: "I regard this as my golden time of the year. It's the time that I've worked really hard all year to enjoy."

The promising young professional, Jim Payne, agrees: "The more you play in the winter, the more you're mentally exhausted come the big events in September. You have to give yourself. Obviously there are some players who like to play more golf than others but they're carting you off to the clubhouse if you didn't stop thinking about it some point."

Payne, like us, goes and watch Grimsby play football. Such is his talent, and therefore earnings potential, that he should have enough to buy them in a couple of years. That would certainly give him something else to think about.

Gardening/Robin Lane Fox

Up the hill slowly

For two years, I have been engaged in an assault on a listed garden, monument. Such a task provokes much to be said, but for the new year is mercifully simple. The assault is in place: immovably so, as it has involved about 300 megaliths of York stone.

I therefore declare 1994 the Year of the Mount, having changed the face of the biggest surviving mound in Britain, which has dominated my Oxford college's gardens for 850 years.

Mounds, or mounts, became popular as gardening emerged from the middle ages. They were hillocks, built artificially, off which gardeners could survey their handiwork or take a glimpse of what lay beyond the garden wall. When New College in Oxford decided to build a mound, wild nature over its city wall amounted to the same old and woolly fellows as Magdalen College. When complete, the mound looked down on four famous gardens, embroidered with a clock and the college's motto, Manners Maketh Man.

Some believe the mound began in 1529 when 300 loads of rubbish were dumped in the gardens. Certainly, it had been

started by the 1590s when "ye gardener" was being paid a shilling for piling earth "towards the making of the mound".

The piling and barrowing continued for 80 years. In 1700, historians from the civil war, but New College had an event of its own: the mound was complete, with steps at intervals up to the summit and a hedge round the girth.

Then, the knot gardens given over to a lawn and wild nature, beyond the wall has become our barbarous building. The steps have been away: the fellows' learned sundial has disappeared; the mound sprouted in random, especially in the horrible sycamores and the view has been dominated by the New College oaks, one of which dates back to the 19th century.

In 1991, the prospect changed. Kenneth Rose, a journalist and historian, donated a sum to his old college for the mound's improvement. Everybody agreed that the undergrowth needed to be cleared, except for the London Evening Standard which lamented the plan, alleging that it would be a sexual affair of undergraduates.

To widen access, I pictured a tapering staircase in stone, opening the mound in a bold,

full-frontal assault. But as a listed monument, a mound needs planning permission - and this has to satisfy building regulations and protecting parties.

Many more parties are interested now than in 1991. A pressure group for rural sports said the idea was intrusive in a rural setting, although the garden is in the middle of Oxford; heritage groups claimed the weeds and decay on the mound were part of our history; and the Oxford History Society opposed the proposal on the ground that it did not qualify as a restoration of the original steps.

The city council began to consider. Could I not scale the ambition and build a partial staircase, only a third of the way to the top of the hill? Refusing to climb down, we put the full-frontal to the test. It was decided it would be done and let it through. After a year's "consultation", we were back in the mound we wanted.

The mound nearly founded on the standard advice of gardening handbooks. In their diagrams, steps have separate risers and separate treads as a rule. We mapped out experimental risers and dropped flat treads on to them like miniature bricks, but the result looked ever more awful because of the scale of the whole.

I was saved by John Robins, who practises architecture in north London. He saw that we should ignore the garden books and make the steps from single blocks. In such a bold setting, blocks have the quality which conventional bricks lack.

It also requires muscle and the talent of masons. We commissioned a local team which laid and hoisted tons of gravel and the mound for 50 broad, tapering steps.

If I encourage you to anything similar, be sure to use a trained architect: about £10,000 would be for the stone and labour of any staircase, which now rises like the steps up a massive zigzag, beautifying a mound which had lost its point through too many years of neglect.

The city council did make one condition. It insisted that an archaeological survey should precede this new folly. The Oxford Archaeological Unit, led by Chris Bell, found nothing to cause further bother, apart from some mugs, clay pipes, oyster shells and



Stairs with a view: the new feature of New College, Oxford's old mound

the puzzle: a quantity of small bones, remains of an unidentified animal.

These bones have now been identified, and have carbon dating but from the London cock-pit circuit. In the early 19th century, female undergraduates kept a lamb in college. It lived in their bathroom; they named it Ruffly. Their cleaner fed it a toffee bar, whereupon it choked and died while the keepers were attending a lecture.

They gave it its last rites on the college mound and buried it darkly at dead of night, turning the mound with their mortar hammers. Five days' archaeology on the mound of the council exhumed poor Ruffly, kept in the heart of college regulations.

On a high hill (as the poet John Donne, puts it), rugged and steep, Truth stands. Nothing above our staircase except a proposal for an inauguration on Ascension Day, which would be merely to impose a Christian interpretation. To the beat of drums, under-achieving pupils and tutors can be led up for execution by the academic auditors, sent recently by the Department of Education in measure of their value.

Perhaps visitors will call for a glass on our high hill. Some

think that Ruffly deserves a memorial, patron of our academic flock. In the deconstructed climate of today's intellectuals, I would prefer to have a void signify Truth by a leap into nothingness on the top.

Antarctic voyage success

The crew of the *Ernest Shackleton*, on a voyage to refuel the historic mission of the British explorer after his ship, *Endurance*, was wrecked by the polar pack ice (FT, December 18), landed safely on South Georgia writes Roderic Durnell.

Trevor Fahn and three colleagues left Elephant Island in Antarctica on December 24. The *Endurance* was becalmed at first but made several days' good sailing, helped by currents, before hitting the banks of gales.

By noon on January 3, the party was 100 miles west of South Georgia. Having made landfall, they ran into heavy gales - recalling the harsh conditions encountered by Shackleton in 1916 - but found shelter in Elsehul, a rocky harbour at the north tip of South Georgia and landed on January 7.

The crew plans to cross the neck of land known as the *Shackleton Gap* on foot, facing, in reverse, part of the route the explorer took on his mountain trek to Stromness, the Norwegian whaling station, where he found help for his companions.

Potts' arrival coincided with the arrival of the *Shackleton* Show, at Elephant Court, where Shackleton's boat, the *James Caird*, is displayed.

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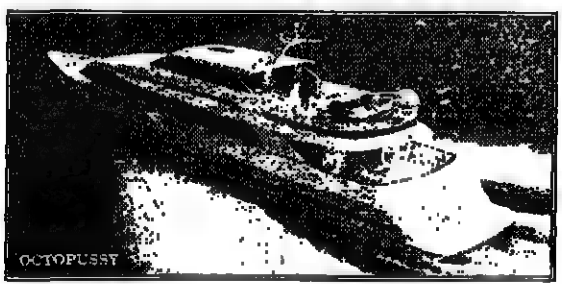
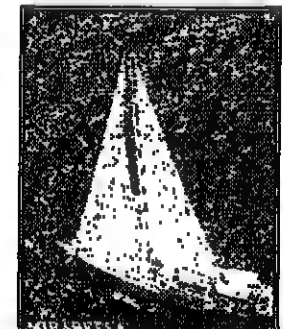
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ARTS

Drawn in the manner of Haarlem

Patricia Morison enjoys Amsterdam's 'The Dawn of the Golden Age' exhibition

Unwary people could be fooled by the Rijksmuseum's cunningly chosen poster for its stupendous and extremely costly new exhibition. They were not taken in by the sight of baby Catharina Hoof and her nurse, an enchanting portrait painted in 1620 by Frans Hals, and think, "Ah, Hals! And that of course means the Dutch Golden Age, Rembrandt, Cuyper, Vermeer, Jan Steen, and so on."

In fact, Hals is the bait to lure the public to an experience which is far more rewarding. *Dawn of the Golden Age* is a beautifully designed and masterful survey of the visual arts in the north Netherlands between 1550 and 1650. So far as I know, no museum has ever made such an ambitious commitment to the art of this complex and absurdly neglected period. A marathon show, it demands a far longer visit than the press were allowed. So allow at least a day for it, and if this period of Dutch art is a blank on your cultural map, try before hand to browse in the well-written catalogue, a massive Thames and Hudson production.

Sixteen galleries are elegantly arranged with just about anything a Dutch nobleman or burger could have aspired to, around 1600: 160 paintings and drawings, prints, sculpture, glass, silver, calligraphy, furniture, armour, and much tapestry. Two-thirds of the exhibits are loans, brought from all over the world. Curious rarities include a needlework "painting", an extremely rare survival of a large wooden of the Mocking of Christ such as humble people pinned to their walls and, at the other end of the social scale, unique example of a gauzy, Frenchified ruff.

Dutch craftsmanship was worth waiting for. A tapestry for a parade horse was made by the famous Spiering workshop for the coronation of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but delivered years late. Frans Spiering was a refugee from Antwerp. Many other artists in the exhibition were Flemish, Protestant refugees, the

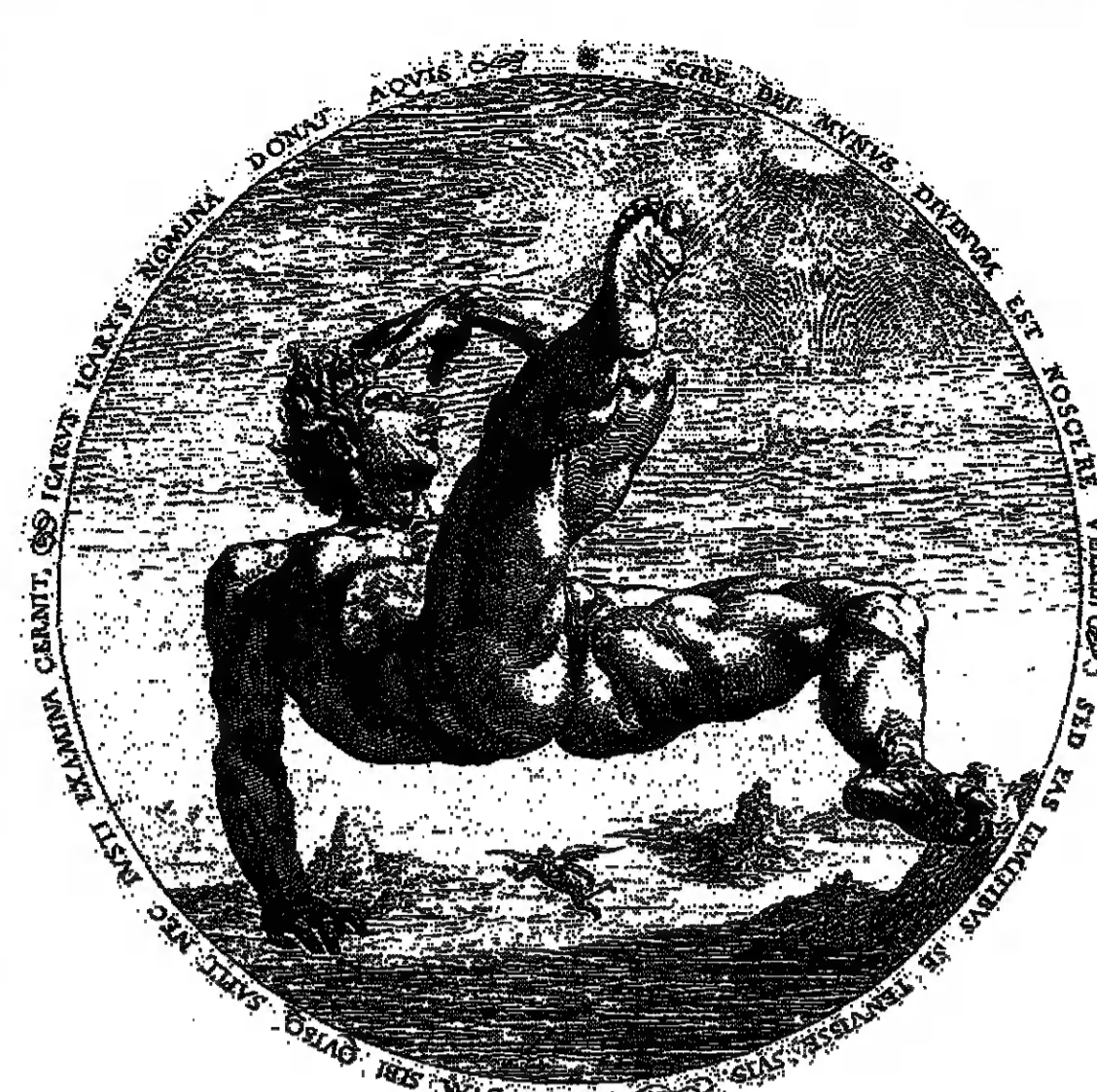
under-appreciated genius Jacques de Gheyn II, theorist and painter Karel van Mander, Hans Bol who made miniature townscapes popular, and Paschier Lammertjens, king of damask. What we think of as the Dutchness of Dutch art was directly dependent on the impact of men who had learned their trades in the highly specialised workshops of the south.

There are many pointers to the bloody struggle for independence from Catholic Spain. There is Hendrick de Keyser's model for the tomb of William the Silent, and a superb gold tazza engraved with the scene showing the wily ruse which brought to an end the siege of Breda. Dutch towns were fiercely proud and rapidly growing extremely rich. Many beautiful things in the exhibition were commissioned by the towns as propaganda. Heroic failure was no less worthy of record, as shown by quite one of my favourite exhibits, an enormous tapestry which shows a naval disaster, from a series commissioned by the States of Zeeland.

Few painters of the Dutch dawn are widely popular today - perhaps only Hals and Avercamp, the mute who specialised in skating scenes. The giant of the exhibition is the painter and engraver Hendrick Goltzius (1583-1633), a dazzlingly and protean talent. Other leading masters of the day were Cornelis Cornelisz, Abraham Bloemaert, Joachim Wtewael, and Pieter Lastman, the history painter who for six months taught Rembrandt.

Rarely do Old Master exhibitions strike such an instant blow to the visual nerves as the first room with Bloemaert's "Death of Niobe's Children" (from Copenhagen), Cornelisz's "Battle of the Titans", Goltzius's "Massacre of the Innocents" and Wtewael's "Deluge". In the late 1580s and '90s, this group of Haarlem artists were in thrall to the engravings of the well-travelled Bartholomaeus Spranger, such as the famous "Marriage of Cupid and Psyche".

From their paintings, prints and



'Taurus, one of the Four Disgraces', an engraving by Hendrick Goltzius after Cornelisz, 1588

drawings, it is clear to see how intensely competitive these Haarlem Mannerists were. As Karel van Mander urged them, Flemish artists had to show the Italians that they had caught up. They, too, had drunk from the wisdom of the ancients. It was their turn to show that they could not only represent the idealised nude with the skill of a Michelangelo but show it performing terrifying gymnastics in incredibly complex compositions.

Dutch Mannerism around 1600 repulses many people for being so frantic and exaggerated. Artists were fascinated by the erotic, including incest and homoeroticism, by violence and disasters, by the monstrous and irrational. (Look at Jacques de Gheyn's witches, his almost human frogs, and the repulsive little bronze monsters designed by Arent van Bolten.) Or could it be that taste this century is tending in a direction similar enough to make us receptive to

even the wildest visions of the Mannerists? Haarlem mannerism in painting is not everyone's taste. But anyone who likes Art Nouveau must surely love the silversmiths, Adam van Vianen and his brother Paulus, goldsmith to Rudolf II in Prague. Their pieces in an intricate, ear-shaped style, make silver seem hardly more solid than whipped cream. Ewers and goblets swirl biliously, giving fleetingly glimpses of women, parts of the body, and grotesques.

If this seems a little unwholesome to fit your idea of Dutch art, be reassured that there are more straightforward delights, such as the early landscapes, still-lives, flower-paintings, and the hilarious military fashion-plates by Jacques de Gheyn. I particularly enjoyed the "friendship books" kept by several artists. As animal artists, Goltzius and Jacques de Gheyn can hold a candle to Dürer.

Again and again, the genius of Goltzius has one open-mouthed in admiration. His pen-drawings in imitation of engravings are incredible, technical show-offs which nonetheless have real beauty. Just see the merryment of the "Boy with a Skull and a Tulip". Marvel, too, at the "Study of a Right Hand". Those three visible fingers look deformed. Is this Goltzius' right hand which van Mander said was badly burnt, or is it simply "by the hand of Goltzius"? Do not miss this wonderful chance to look at Dutch art in its cradle.

On cultural events being mounted as part of the *Golden Age of Amsterdam* festival, contact VVV Amsterdam Tourist Office, 06-340-34066. *Dawn of the Golden Age* is sponsored by Unilever. The exhibition runs until March 6; advance tickets can be purchased from Netherlands Reservation Centre, PO Box 404 (33-70-320-2500).

Off the Wall/Antony Thorncroft Arts Council off the hook

A month ago the Arts Council seemed to be one British institution going rapidly down the plug hole. I now confidently forecast a future for the Council of serene stability: its crisis is over. This is only partly because of the arrival in April of a tough new chairman, Lord Gowrie, who knows his way around politics and would not have taken on the job without certain guarantees.

The main reason for feeling sanguine is that the Council now has few opportunities to heat itself up. It is a small irony that, during a Conservative government, the Arts Council has become excessively *dirigiste*. The most obvious example is the four London orchestras. Instead of letting market forces decide which should prosper, the Council tried to impose a solution, with the well known baleful results. But also in modern dance, the regional theatre, and the visual arts the Council has attempted to know better than the consumer. Now, with the one exception of a joint review, with the BBC, into the regional orchestras, the Council plans few major initiatives that seem certain to explode in its face.

An era of indolence goes hand in hand with the hope that the organisational turmoil in the arts, and the Arts Council, is over. In a few weeks the Council will announce around 30 redundancies as it cuts £600,000 from its administrative costs as part of an efficiency drive forced on it by Peter Brooke, the heritage minister. After that the Council is supposed to be in perfect shape.

It is the same with the Regional Arts Boards. On April 1 they take on more, and bigger, clients devolved from the Arts Council, and the new grass roots structure of the arts in England finally falls into place. Only a lunatic would suggest another major review or strategy document on the arts.

There is one other factor which should give the Council confidence. While Peter Brooke protected the rest of his empire in the November Budget he cut the grant to the Arts Council by £2.2m, the first ever reduction in its revenue. But this was only politics. The Treasury felt that the Council had been over-generously endowed by David Mellor. The cut was a small slap on the wrist to put the Council in its place. Next autumn, when the 1995-96 grants are announced, the Council can anticipate a reasonable rise in revenue.

If things look brighter for the Council it is far from certain that its secretary-general, Anthony Everitt, will have his contract renewed at year's end. When Lord Palumbo arrived as chairman, with a blueprint for devolution and a slimmed-down Council, it so appalled the then secretary-general, Luke Rittner, that he resigned.

His deputy, Everitt, went along with Palumbo and stepped up to the top job. Rittner is close to Lord Gowrie. Indeed when Gowrie was chairman at Sotheby's he brought in Rittner to head the marketing team. Old scores could be settled.

Apart from a love of the arts Lord Gowrie was keen to chair the Arts Council because in a year's time it becomes a much bigger challenge. The Council will distribute Lottery money to the arts which will transform the cultural scene in the UK. The first trickle of the gold rush might emerge in January 1995.

Ministers originally played down the size of the cash flow. Of course it depends upon the betting instincts of the British, but early estimates of £70m a year for the arts (with the same amounts going to heritage, sport, charities and the Millennium Fund) look over-optimistic. Now the whisper is that the arts could eventually be £200m a year better off.

The money is intended to go on capital projects - a better heating system for the National Theatre, for example, or improved dressing rooms at Covent Garden - rather than boosting annual subsidy, but improved facilities can have a direct effect in bringing down running costs and increasing box office revenue.

For one object of national importance it looks as if the Lottery has already arrived as saviour. The Three Graces, the classical sculpture Canova made for the Duke of Bedford in the early 18th century, was bought by the Getty Museum of Malibu, California, for £7.5m. But an export licence has been refused.

Last month Peter Brooke announced that he was consulting the museums and the art market as to whether, in exceptional circumstances, an export block should not last for 18 months instead of the more typical three months. If the soundings support the idea, then the Three Graces will still be in the UK in the spring of 1996. The V&A can launch another appeal to acquire it and the government gain general kudos when, thanks to Lottery money, it stays in the UK.

The Lottery seems so wonderful that it is bound to be a disappointment. Apart from a mad scramble by applicants for its largesse, one worrying aspect has emerged. The Millennium Fund was supposed to leave the nation with a legacy of great cultural monuments for the 21st century - a Welsh Opera House in Cardiff, a National Gallery of Scottish Art, a Tate Gallery of Modern Art, a revamped Royal Opera House, etc. But now it seems that the money can also be spent on general building projects, like an Embankment Underpass from Westminster to the City. Such an undertaking might make life in the capital sweeter, but it hardly counts as a heritage gain.

Fine crafts reach the capital

The applied arts are the poor relations of the exhibition circuit - invariably confined to the provinces and, constricted by a lack of cash. Of the thousands of shows staged in London over the last decade, the only memorable exhibitions of western works of art that spring to my mind are the V&A's *Reveries: Art & Design in Hogarth's England* (1984), Paul de Launay at the Golden Thread Hall in 1980 and the in-house celebration of George IV's Carlton House at

the Queen's Gallery three years ago. And characteristically, it took a collaboration between the Liverpool Museum and a commercial furniture dealer, Blairman's, to re-establish the reputation of the extraordinary George Buckle, one of the greatest cabinet-makers and designers that England has produced, in an exemplary show in 1988.

By refreshing contrast, a number of promising shows of objects and applied arts are scheduled for London in the New Year. The first, at the Royal Academy from January 20, presents highlights from the choice, idiosyncratic and wide-ranging collection of antiquities amassed by George Ortiz. In an age in which any rich-ish professional calls

himself a collector, it is heartening to discover that the rare breed of connoisseur is not quite extinct. A quite different taste is exhibited at the V&A when over 350 pieces produced by the House of Fabergé, Imperial Jewellers, go on show, courtesy of the Hermitage and the Fabergé Arts Foundation of Washington DC (January

28-April 10). From February 16, the museum is also host to *The Golden Age 1780-1780: Brass Inlaid furniture by John Channon and his Contemporaries*, a show which originated from that powerhouse of furniture history, Temple Newsam House in Leeds.

What should be the exhibition to go and see in

1994 is the V&A's monographic study of one of the most profoundly influential figures of the 19th century, A.W.N. Pugin, *Pugin: A Gothic Revival* (June 15-September 11) takes up the perhaps unenviable challenge of presenting the great Goth as architect and designer of everything from furniture and metalwork to silver, ceramics, jewellery, textiles, wallpaper and stage sets.

Susan Moore

Dancing with the wind

Joan Acocela explains 'Butoh' and the work of Eiko and Koma

Practitioners of Butoh, the "dance of darkness" that arose out of the rubble of postwar Japan, periodically tour the US, their naked, twisted bodies moving with infinite slowness in an atmosphere of unnamed anguish. American audiences tend to view these performances with awe and respect. At the same time, Butoh shows often have a certain go-to-the-head quality as if, were you to prefer something else - something with music, something with clothes, on your night out - this would prove you a person of low character.

Eiko and Koma, a Japanese husband-and-wife team, received their early training from Butoh masters, and they have much in common with Butoh. They are primitivist: they are slow; their limb sockets look as though they have been rearranged. But Eiko (the woman) and Koma (the man) are so riveting that, in watching them, you forget to say to yourself: "This is good for me."

Eiko and Koma are both in their 40s. They met at the University of Tokyo where they were studying law and political science, and moved to the US in 1976. They generally give one show a year in New York, and the shows are much the same. The title is usually organic - past works include *Grain*, *Night Tide*, *Tree*, *Rust*, *Land* - and the element named is often part of the show. The couple has done whole dances in pools of water and piles of leaves. What the dance involves is some exceedingly slow transaction - for example, Eiko and Koma move toward one another, reach one another, then part. Basically, the organism reaches for the thing it needs.

Nothing could be more natural and, as their titles indicate, these shows are about nature. But by virtue of the extreme slowness and detail of the movement, and also the dislocations of the body - at times you do not know what is an arm, what is a leg - all is translated into a luminous unnaturalness, in which the smallest action carries a huge rhetorical force.

This is Eiko and Koma's formula. They never change it; they never cheapen it. Actually, they have altered it a bit recently. With the collaboration of the American Indian composer Robert

Mirabal they have begun using music in a more conventional way. And whereas before, all their work was performed by them alone, their last two shows have included their son Yuta Otake. He is only eight, but he too can now move in slow motion.

Eiko and Koma's most recent piece, *Wind*, had its New York premiere in December at the Joyce Theater. No, it does not use wind machines. Instead, feathers fall slowly, two or three at a time, onto the stage, and as they float and twist in the air, the air becomes an actor in the drama. Meanwhile, below, the dance takes the form of passages: first Koma, then Eiko cross the stage and vanish, their spirits presumably carried away in the air. At the end, Yuta is left on the stage, seemingly dead. But at the very last moment, he begins to move. He is being born, or reborn.

In the middle of the piece, there is a blackout, and when

the lights go on again, we see a tangled hulk on the stage. It is Eiko and Koma, naked, locked in an embrace. But like all sex scenes in their work, this one is sexy only in a rather dire way. At one point Eiko, lying on her side, arches her body into the air. We see her whole trunk - full frontal nudity. But it does not look like a nude woman. It looks like a sting ray, or a bearded face, or God knows what. And that is the force of Eiko and Koma's work: to use only the body, but generalise it, so that it becomes Nature, and make it strange, so that it becomes theater.

Koma is the more poignant of the two. He is humanity, struggling. As for Eiko, her face is a mask, her every limb-rotation an eerie drama. She seems to have died and returned. She is one of the most thrilling artists on the New York stage. Together, she and Koma are giving primitivism a good name.



Slowness, with great detail of movement: Koma in 'Wind'

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The timing was perfect. Try putting a bomb under the angels and shepherds in July and it would not even make the Parish Mag. But here we are at Epiphany and all the world knows that a senior bishop of the Church of England has taken a pot shot at the three wise men. (These mysterious magi arrived at Bethlehem on Twelfth Night. Tim, or didn't.)

The Durham affair has had a splendid run. It was headline news for two days in both BBC and ITN. The Radio 4 programme, *The Moral Maze*, devoted a whole half-hour to it. MPs and peers pontificated disapprovingly. Fellow Bishops sighed. Evangelical clerics railed. The tabloids and the broadsheets devoted column after column to it. Leader writers said the faithless Bishop was a prime cause of the loss of nerve and decline in the Church of England.

It is odd that no-one defended David Jenkins. Very odd indeed. For I have frequently sat in packed halls and churches listening to him hold his audiences enthralled.

Let me state boldly that he is the most exciting, stimulating and faith-enhancing Bishop on the Bench. Who was it who held a sixth-form conference of 300 young

Faith makes Durham fizz

Hugh Dickinson finds David Jenkins the most exciting and stimulating bishop

people spellbound for an hour after their allotted period was supposed to be over? Who was it who (so the rumour goes) brought the House of Bishops to their feet in a standing ovation after an impassioned speech about faith? Who has had the courage and integrity to share with Christian lay-people the conclusions of a century of Christian scholarship which are taught as a matter of course to the majority of theology students?

Right, David Jenkins.

Here in Salisbury (hardly the heartland of liberal scepticism) he received tumultuous applause from a packed Cathedral after a profound and moving lecture last summer. I know lay and ordained men and women who would say that the Christian faith has only been made believable for them by people such as David Jenkins and others who have dared to be truthful about Gospel Truth.

So it is odd that the media presents an image of an academic

noddy, a dried up, liberal sceptic, when he is in reality a dynamic and profoundly believing Christian man with a faith that is both generous and contagious.

How can such a mismatch come about? Well, nothing is so much fun as seeing high-minded religious people at each other's throats. But in this case there is a real and profoundly felt disagreement between two kinds of believing.

There is script faith and seed faith. Each views the other with deep (but Christian) hostility and distrust. There are lots of illiberal and fundamentalist clergy and laity who feel the truth of Scripture is betrayed by the kind of faith which makes David Jenkins fizz.

His seed faith is open, questioning and undogmatic. It focuses on the central core of belief. It is willing to suspend judgment on historical authenticity; it treasures myths which fire the imagination. It distrusts static formulae; it asks people to think for themselves, to

respond from the heart to whatever speaks to the heart.

It does not seek to control or manipulate. It believes that God is ultimately mysterious.

For Scripture is not script. It is a kaleidoscope of historical facts, poetry, metaphor and myth which holds truths at many different levels, but all pointing to the claim that God was at work in Jesus.

For the Bishop's critics, by contrast, faith is a construct of authoritative texts, statements of belief and traditional teachings. It is a complete package. To pick and choose would be to set your own fallible judgment against the Word of God.

If the Bible says the angels burst into song over Bethlehem, then you have to believe that a tape-recorder would have picked up the tune. If it says Jesus converted 120 gallons of water into wine, then Château Lafite it was. Allow one stitch to be unpicked and the whole thing will unravel.

Behind this kind of belief is a longing for certainty and a desire for authority. And it is effective. There is a resonance between a public which longs for security and an end to doubt, and powerful and dogmatic personalities who are only too happy to offer it.

It has simplicity, clarity and power. All over the world fundamentalist and conservative religions are making converts. People's lives are being changed. Energies are being channelled in programmes, fatwas, jihads, crusades and missions. Liberals are demonised, along with the new age, yoga, and socialism.

By its nature script belief is highly sympathetic to right-wing politics and hostile to causes such as equal rights.

By contrast seed belief seems vague, equivocal and woolly. It distrusts the techniques of mass persuasion.

It refuses to offer factitious certainties to the vulnerable and

uncertain. To children and the simple-minded it seems hesitant and confusing. And yet for many people who dislike the dogmatism of script belief it offers a way of believing which treasures intellectual integrity and recognises that truth is many-layered.

But given that believers do divide into these two opposing camps, how is it that all the nobles and commentators are so hostile to the Bishop of Durham?

Is our society deeply authoritarian? Do we do not want people to think for themselves?

To my mind it is patronising and offensive to suggest that Christian lay people should not be told the conclusions of 100 years of theological scholarship. It is like saying: Don't tell them the earth is round; they'll all be terrified of falling off.

Many more would be Christians if they did not have to believe in unbelievable accessories, because then they could hang on to the simplest and most cogent formula I know: God is. As he is in Jesus. Therefore we have hope.

That is what David Jenkins is saying.

■ Hugh Dickinson is Dean of Salisbury

Setting the right tone

Michael Thompson-Noel



Funnily enough, I like advertisements. This liking of adverts - peculiar in a journalist - stems from a fondness for advertising itself, and for the men and women, plus those in

between, who work in ad agencies. What funsters they are - witty, intelligent and able to conceal, like master magicians, their suspicion, or conviction, that helping to sell dogfood or a twee brand of aftershave is a ridiculous occupation for people of talent.

I used to write about the ad business for the FT, and was lucky that my four-year stint (to 1982) coincided with prodigiously gushing ad budgets. Those were the glory days.

I lunched and dined with the chairmen of all the brightest agencies, and enjoyed their company greatly. They were all wealthy men, some were quite eccentric. One of them used to pretend to himself that I was a particularly callow youth. I expect it gave him a buzz. He always ordered my food, and once told the waiter to cut up my steak. If I visited him at his agency, he would offer me sweet sherry.

Once, in a restaurant, he decided the time had come to explain the nature of the relationship between agencies and their clients.

HAWKS & HANDSAWS

"What you need to know, Michael, is that in all practical respects, an agency is like a knocking-shop. Just look at an agency's clients: especially the out-of-towners - oinks in shiny suits. (I imagine he meant 'olk'; he often muddled words.) All year, these oinks make hair-gel or catfood or something else revolting.

"The only glamour in their lives is when they come to London to visit the agency to see what they are getting for these enormous sums of money that the agency is charging them. So we show them the house-ree and wine them and dine them and pander to their needs, no matter how basic. Then back they go to the provinces, to their grey little lives, to make some more catfood. We whore for them, you see."

Yes, I still enjoy advertisements. I read one the other day. It has given me an idea. It was in *The New Yorker*, where the ads often out-sparkle the stuff that keeps them apart. It was a house-ad for reader services offered by *The New Yorker* itself. "Use our convenient touch-tone phone line," said the ad. "To hear special messages about the quality products and services listed below. Call toll-free from any US touch-tone phone."

One of these products was Tilley Endurables: "The best travel and adventure clothing in the world: classically-styled, long-lasting, comfortable clothes with secret pockets."

And, of course, the Tilley Hat. The 68-page catalogue is a hoof for your free copy, please call 30288.

Other products and services on offer included a gourmet offering of a trip for two to "fascinating Malaysia and surprising Singapore"; holiday news from Remy Martin; and Loro Piana Italian fabrics.

This touch-tone business is clearly intended to help foster closer ties between advertisers and their customers. Perhaps it is an old idea; if so, I haven't noticed it. But I am attracted by its silliness. As a result, I am setting up a touch-tone phone operation of my own. Examples of services that I plan to test-market:

The John Major Pre-Retirement Programme: "Hello. This is John Major. Like me, perhaps you are anticipating sudden retirement in the not too distant future. If so, you will be cheered to know that there are numerous activities to which the retired person can devote his or her energies. I myself plan to take up train-spotting - if I can find any just to surprise Norma. I have produced a bumper leaflet which explains the full range of activities available to us once we leave the world of work. If you would like one, please speak after the tone..."

Norman Fowler's Practical Guide to Modern-Day Moralities: "Hello. People often ask me how we in the Conservative Party can call with a straight face, for a return to family values when many of our members, some in government, have mistresses all over the place, and other peccadilloes. I myself believe it important not to pre-judge the issue. To keep an open mind. Yet face things squarely. Not run and hide. If you would like to hear more, please speak after the tone..."

Probably I'll make a fortune.



Interview / Lucy Kellaway

And finally . . . coffee at the Ritz

There was little danger of missing Trevor McDonald at our appointed meeting place, the Ritz. For the sole anchor on ITN's News At Ten is surely the best known black man in Britain, with the possible exception of Frank Bruno.

And the viewers love him: a recent Gallup Poll showed that the West Indian with the clipped moustache and even more clipped delivery was streets ahead of his nearest newscasting rival.

McDonald has just written a book about his previous life as a reporter: a colourful tale in which he presses the flesh with everyone from Burt Ives to Saddam Hussein; talks to Colonel Cadafsi in his tent; and chats over a snack of iguana in the jungle with Daniel Ortega. On one assignment he has a submachine-gun thrust in his belly; on another, he wins the loss to be the first journalist to interview Nelson Mandela after his 27 years in prison.

In spite of all this, the reason for his fame is his presence in the blue neon ITN 'spaceship' five evenings a week, reading words from an

autocue to up to 7m viewers. Does he think so much fame is justified for doing so little?

"It is easy to say 'how silly'. But on the other hand people want to watch someone they feel comfortable with."

To hear him talk about it, the job sounds a piece of cake: "You have to read well, and construct your sentences clearly."

But if it's that easy, why are some newscasters so much more popular than others? "I don't understand it, but I'm glad it's me they like," he says, then adding after a pause for thought: "It's like reading for the Royal Shakespeare Company - you use all the same tricks."

McDonald refers to the English classics with a frequency that is most un-English. Indeed he speaks an archaic language all his own, sprinkling otherwise plain speech with quotes from Tennyson and words such as "interlocutor" and "inexorable".

He confesses he is beginning to find his own fame a little frightening: "A lady came up to me in the supermarket the other day and told me that a few days before she had

seen me cross the road against the lights. Her little girl said: 'That newsman has broken the law. We must stop watching the news if he behaves like that.'"

But far from looking frightened, he seems amused. He appears to be wearing his fame well, liking the attention, yet not letting it turn his

puerile. "It is so far off the agenda of what journalism is about, that I get worried. The function of journalists is to tell what is going on. Not to be social engineers."

He argues that the debate stems from a fallacy. "It is a mistake that the media abhors good news. Some of the biggest money we have spent

rather than in Trinidad.

McDonald presents his Caribbean childhood as poor but happy, with a beloved father who made shoes to pay for his children's education. "I really admired my father. He was an educator, disciplinarian, friend, counsellor and drinking buddy. He was not formally educated, but he had an extraordinary view of what was necessary to succeed. He always said: whether you are a doctor, a lawyer or a dustman, you have to strive."

The day his father died McDonald was in Moscow. He recalls how strings were pulled by one of Gorbachev's assistants to get him on the next flight home. "My father would have been so proud that his name was uttered in the corridors of power at the Kremlin," he says.

Although he is proud of his roots, McDonald is low key about being West Indian in Britain. He claims he has never been discriminated against - his colour has neither helped nor hindered his rise: "Racism is not as prevalent in the media as on the milkround."

Characteristically, he is upbeat about race relations in Britain.

Trevor McDonald recalls his early days in Trinidad, his dangerous assignments, and his rise to number one newsreader

head. "You are built up to be greater than you are," he says, modestly.

One of the things that may explain his popularity as a newscaster is that he comes across as a decent bloke. His book is riddled with examples of his sunny view of the human condition.

But despite his optimism, McDonald is not a Good News man. Indeed he regards the campaign by his BBC counterpart, Martyn Lewis for less gloom and doom on the box as

at ITN recently has been on the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the transformation in South Africa. When there is good news we go overboard. I would love more apple pie. More lunches at the Ritz, more champagne for everyone. But life isn't like that."

For McDonald himself, life these days is a little like that. As he sits in his perfect business suit politely asking the waiter for fresh orange juice and black coffee you would think he had been born at the Ritz

As They say in Europe / James Morgan

Good fortune brings pain

Once 1994 got under way I felt a sense of relief. After the (largely miserable) mass-contemplation of its advent, the new year eventually arrived, and no new gassy event had hit the world scene.

So I turned to the French press to see how it received a flood of good news, as well as news of good floods. This was because, apart from meteorological phenomena, there were a number of rather jolly events that normally might have been expected to raise everyone's spirits, even in France.

For one thing, the FT had awarded the country's prime minister, Edouard Balladur, the title Man of the Year. All that got from *Sud-Ouest* was a sour rebuff: "There is at least one point of agreement between us and our British compatriots." An Alsace daily remarked that although Balladur had become the "sacré homme de l'année" it was in a paper which was "hardly francophilic".

Another bit of good news was that an 83-year old widow from the Gard, in the deep south, had won a record FF60m (£8.8m) on the national lottery, the biggest sum in *loto's* history. Enormous interest centred on the family of Marie-Thérèse Barre ("Granny" to the press) which seemed to be distilled from some daft 1950s black comedy of the French screen.

"Granny" herself had retired years ago from her job at the salt pans of Aigues-Mortes. Then there was her son, Jacques, 41, who is enjoying six months paid medical leave from his job as wayside weed remover for the local council. He had hurt his knee playing football. The daughter-in-law, Sylvie, 35, keeps the books of a small family

firm. She had been the first to hear the good news and immediately told the dowager Mme Barre to go ahead and buy the wardrobe she wanted. "She also wants a new TV," said Sylvie.

"Granny told me it won't change her life," Sylvie added menacingly. "You can't go shopping in a village of 5,080 inhabitants in a mink and pearl necklace." It was, of course, Jacques and Sylvie who went to Paris to collect the winnings and give the press conference from their suite at the Ritz. "When I find myself here," said Jacques, "I realise that everything has changed. It was my mother who won, but she was tired and asked me to come. I'm sort of the head of the family."

The joy of the media was, to say

the least, confined. The Barre's local paper, *L'Indépendant du Midi*, was particularly bitter: "The game [Loto] is only a supplementary tax in disguise into which millions of victims throw themselves, and from among whom the state carefully pulls a few privileged beings. It is certainly necessary to motivate other players, but to win such sums means what? To escape a life that one has fashioned up to now; to disguise into which millions of victims throw themselves, and from among whom the state carefully pulls a few privileged beings. It is certainly necessary to motivate other players, but to win such sums means what? To escape a life that one has fashioned up to now; to disguise into which millions of victims throw themselves, and from among whom the state carefully pulls a few privileged beings. It is certainly necessary to motivate other players, but to win such sums means what? 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